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[Copyright secured according to law.] For the National Era. HERMAN:

YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY E. FOXTON. Author of " Prémices."

CHAPTER XI-Continued.

Herman's cheeks glowed like those of an Indian at the stake, under this infliction; but he public life "bore it like one. Clara pitied him, and came the head, hey?"

"Come, Ned," said she, "I want the pocketbook.

"What will you give me for it? Remember, I have scarcely as yet begun my examination

"A three cent piece? A quarter of a dollar? The eagle?"

"No; I am above mercenary considerations; besides, I've got them already." "Extortioner! What will you have, then-

a tune on the piano?" "Yes, but I can always get that gratis. Who thinks of paying for the air he breathes? I retort your reproach. Who but an extortioner if you follow it up in moderation. would think of making me pay for the air I

been discussing before I came in?" "If you will let Herman have the pocket-

"And go on with the discussion, just as if I were not here?"

" If you will not interrupt and make fun of us-if you will let me have the purse."

"There then. Now then." "Herman was abusing the clerical profes-

"Very good. Let us hear. All fair in war. on a week-day?"

that I ought. I don't know whereabout we for himself." were, exactly, when we left off; but I'll begin again here, at any rate. A good example, or I am much mistaken, often loses half its effect by being set by a person whose setting it is the congregation, 'and we'll be rich for you.' two missionaries, whom he had engaged to go out to his Indian friends. He had not forgot-Thus, the good example and precepts of their ten them, but had made it his first business on financial transactions to the very men whose kindly young man, who had enough of the minds most need to be turned, by his precepts apostolic spirit to give his time and teaching and example, from their too exclusive devotion to them zealously, in return for a living. It to financial transactions. They think he is fell out beyond his hopes that, by a very happy good for so much a year, just as they are busy chance, or providence, his friend Dr. Lovel for so much a year. You will ask me, I dare was able to point out to him not one, but two say, new, what reason I have to take it for just such as he wanted, young theological gradgranted that I am going to set a good example

dent confirms the depressing idea. But I must the clergyman of a parish, and who were on ask you how you can answer it to your conscience, that you persist in setting the example | their profession for some more active and air to a person of so persistent unimprovableness occupation. They were able and eager to teach as myself. Have you no fear of increasing my culpabilities by my opportunities?"

to take care of yourself. I suspect your worst sin is, pretending to be sinful. A less tasteful Son, and His will, to administer reverently all kind of hypocrisy, by the way, Mr. Ned, than holy rites, and to do their best by precept and see anythin eat like her; an the other old the common kind. That is said, you know, to be the homage which vice pays to virtue; but neighbors a new little chapel in the wide church yours is the homage which virtue pays to vice. of Christ. They were already making their prep-However, I have no fear of hurting anybody in that way at least. I don't take it for granted at all, that I am going to set a good example, but if I am not, I have no right to go into the pulpit; and if I am, I believe that I need not go into the pulpit. I believe that I—observe, I don't say everybody, but I—can do more good out of it than in it. The stampede of consciconverse of the proposition is practically taken | versation, nobody knew how long. granted; namely, men who don't go into entions. God makes the priest, as much as He makes the poet. If the priesthood—no, I doubt whether that word belongs to the new for it is the highest; but, if I know myself, it is not mine. The church wants such God-anoint. places, in these half deistical, half-superstitious voung fellers to be idle." days; but we cannot all fill the highest places; and she wants Christian laymen, too, ready to carry out fearlessly and freely into practice. what her Christian preachers preach, and to

saying, "Herman was telling me that he thought

of studying medicine." merely with the intention of filling up a corresponding space in his cours de littérature uni-Do you really mean to practise? " If I can get a chance. Dr. Brodie tells me "If I can get a chance. Dr. Brodie tells me that he can make me useful immediately, as a nursery for the attentions of "Nursey," and

sort of half assistant among his poor patients." "Shall you practice only among the poor? "That's as it may prove hereafter. I shall go where I'm wanted. If the rich send for go where I'm wanted. If the rich send for me, to the rich; if the poor, to the poor. If only ungentlemanlike thing she had ever known shall not turn up the nose of the disrespectful heth perhand I shall find it convenient to he a sort of medical Robin Hood, and take from the

one what I give to the other."

"How long have you thought of it?" "Ever since I saw the inflamed eyes of the dress, to be a person of condition. She had on stool an desk all ready for ye; an I an extreme discomposure, one would have thought—lying in state in their saddles, spears, camp-kettles, and accourrements, piled around them. They had all died of the cholera; and her savage friends, That's my notion of charity.'

I suppose, to reconcile her by the arrangemen in the spirit of the Fren...man, who promised to design for an elderly and decrepit gentleman ough to give one "envie de mourir." they had all run away and left her. She openit was some comfort to her to see living faces around her as she died. But I thought, then, how gladly I'd have given all my knowledge, such as it was, for a little of yours.' "You have never thought of practising

notion of its being a stepping-stone for me into run upon me directly! You'll be more prudent, were the sum of life; so that when these over-

"Which your Free-Soilism has knocked in

aside with his hands in his pockets, abusing the world for being so bad, before he has done anyof it. We are, as it were, selling and buying thing in the world to make it better. I want tinoo the subject." an unexplored tract in California. You must active, social, regular, benevolent, in a manner pay me a handsome premium on its possibili-

by attracted to your profession. What do you think of my going into it, Ned?"

Herman asked this question with some anxiety; for Edward was thought, by those who exclusively for the use of his neighbors. Edward raised himself in his chair, sat judicially

upright, and considered. "Well, I believe it may be a very good plan, magnificent health now; but you must remember that you've probably inherited from your hear? Will you tell me what you two had ahem!—parents, a nervous system that mustn't

> "Let my nervous system alone, you sir, and don't talk shop. I rather think all that must have altered since I was a child. At Cassei's they call me the strongest man of my height and weight in Boston."

from starlight to starlight, six days in the week, and sit up with sick emigrants six nights." 'I'll take care."

"If you do, I cannot see why you shouldn't They abuse us to their hearts' content every Sunday. Why shouldn't we take our revenge Clara and I are just the inexplicable sort of person to like practising medicine; and Clara and I are just the inexplicable sort of persons to like having you—aren't we, my Psyche?—if we should ever be foolish enough profession, but the inconveniences and restrictions of it. Clara was asking me why I did not tions of it. Clara was asking me why I did not to get sick, which we don't mean to do on this side of ninety. Your chemistry, Latin, and Greek, are no bad stock in trade to begin with, nor your modern languages either, among formor your modern languages either, among them; but the said, 'Roathted apple.' Her teeth was poor, an I s'pose she couldn't ear what they give her. Well, I told 'em what she wanted, an begged when the said in the said of the s would never do, in the world, for a fellow of his temperament!"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

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"And I was talling her that I did not incline"

"And I was talling her that I did not incline the fall it is not at the fall in the f "And I was telling her that I did not incline some advice, that people are ready to take, to to do so, and why, not inclining, I did not see give away, beside all his money, which he needs son Thomas."

all, in orders or out."

"No, I shan't," said Edward. "All precedule to bear the change to the sedentary life of the point, to their great regret, of abandoning arations to depart together for the wilderness with the alacrity of a pair of Xaviers. Herman agreeing to provide for the support of one of

them, and Clara for that of the other,
"Y u ought to be laying up something,"
continued the young old bachelor; "you'll want to be married and settled by and by Herman said nothing to this, which Edwa entious men, as a matter of course, into it, is thought a bad sign. Clara said, "Oh!" for attended, I think, with this great disadvantage, Patrick had lighted the gas, and revealed Mr. among others. If all conscientious men are Flint, who must have been sitting there in the to be expected to go into the pulpit, the dark behind them, and listening to their con-Flint, who must have been sitting there in the covered, he emitted a chuckle, half-propitiatory, the pulpit are not to be expected to be consci- half-congratulatory, and came forward rubbing his hands with satisfaction at the success of his

graceful and agreeable trick. Found your front door on the jar," said he covenant, it is obsolete—if the ministry is a "and slid in jest for to show ye how easy a man's vocation, let him take it, and thank God, burglar might. Glad to hear a little profitable conversation. Doctor, there was some of sense in what you was savin. It's time Herman here ed leaders, God knows, to fill her highest was a doin somethin. It don't never pay for

Edward, who did not eratefully appreciate either his brother-in-law's pleasantry or his omething of "a little business to attend to show, as her preachers cannot, how perfect so-ever their practice may be, that no such apology ber of the "Newcomes" and a cigar. He as a black coat is needed for saying Christian—
I don't mean canting—words, and doing Christian—Mr. Flint stayed too long, but only once. That was a joke, which Mr. Flint in his turn did not was a joke, which Mr. Flint in his turn did not ove him off-nor did Clara. It was of no use ing something of a gap in my shelves. I supposed he had run away with the contents, merely with the intention of all in the contents, as the shade of the polishmerely with the intention of all in the contents, as the shade of the polishmerely with the intention of all in the contents, as the shade of the polishmerely with the intention of all in the contents, as the shade of the polishmerely with the intention of all in the contents, as the shade of the polishmerely with the intention of all in the contents. for Edward to endeavor to explain to her, as She was within an inch of being angry him, nearer than she had been since th

> "Severe in youthful beauty." brought to repentance, and never relan

she followed up the rebuke of her countenance,

"Charity's a good thing in its time an place, "but you're young yet, an I can tell ve it had poor indians, I believe. Ever since we came ought to begin to home, an be kep there, too, on a poor, forsaken Sioux girl, on the prairies, a consider'ble spell, afore it's let out. You I am sure. Didn't I write? No, I had no chance at that time to send a letter. It was a an fetch whatever you choose in your pu's, an very hard case. A pretty creature she was, of I'll put ye in the way to double an trible it. sixteen or eighteen, and seemed, from her That's a fair offer, ain't it, Clary? I've got a eggings of fine scarlet cloth, richly ornamented. want a young gent like you, that can read an which were beautifully embroidered with por cupine's quills, as were a pair of new moccasins in the fust place, get rich an live all respectwhich she had on, besides. She was lying be- able an comf'table. Hold on to your money composing in theirs, at a little distance—to her as ever to other people. Jest you make a will

"Good gracious, sir: I'll trouble you to be unworldly than we, but because they are more a monument so exquisite that it would be more guarded in your expressions. I'm not unenterprising and lazy. Then generally nervous, but really! The credit of a business man-an honest man! I hope your ed her eyes, and looked at us; and I hope that help isn't in the pantry. I hope nobody hear-

"No, no. There's nobody there." "If it isn't disagreeable, I'll shut the door." "I'll shut it myself. I beg your pardon for

using so unlucky an expression." law?"

"No, I don't believe I ever did much in earnest. I liked the study, and had a vague suggests the idea of insolvency! might bring a though, in my office?" "If I possibly can," said Herman, a little

naliciously, "if I decide on accepting your kind "I don't want any employment to show me the worst side of men; I am getting cynical enough, in spite of myself, without it, in all enough, in spite of myself, without it, in all enough, in spite of myself, without becoming bankrupt?"

Offer. But suppose you should not succeed in your plans—not become rich at all, or earn a good deal of money, and lose it before you died, without becoming bankrupt?"

"Yes; but, Mr. Flint, suppose I fail"—
"Yes; but, Mr. Flint, suppose I fail"—
"Nothing more likely, I should think, sir,"
interrupted Mr. Flint, grinning rather wickedly.
"In the charitable plans, I mean, which you were so good as to attribute to me. That would other people's loss, not mine, wouldn't it? knew him best, to have a large stock of sound Did you ever know a man to die of grief for

> pertinacity, thanked him, as heartily as he could, for his generous offers, and so politely that he completely mollified him. Mr. Flint "Well, go on your own hook, and welcome:

dairy-farmer. Well, I took on terribly about ble of writing a book or a poem, or of co dursn't go near her for a month, for fear o' the other boys pokin fun at me about havin a relo' that, I jest cut an run there. But her intel-

antly but internally remarked Miss Arden. week fust, an then come for your fust three apples, an so on, says he. 'Granny'll be dead! em to eat yourself,' says he. 'We all know Squire Scrouge keeps you pretty short ;' an then boo-hooing harder than ever; an I went stomping my feet many a time to and from pasture to think how she might be a-dying, an I couldn't go near her for want of a apple!

What a shame!" cried Clara. "What a disgraceful shame!" cried Her-

might be a-drivin his plaguey old cow for noththeir rude converts enough of farming and house-building to keep them out of mischief through the week, and on a converted again; an I went an got my apples, an picked up sticks out in the words. in, too, all the time! I wan't, though. That a match I'd been treasurin up, that I'd found in the road, an roasted my apples, an carried em to her all bobbin hot on a twine. I never example to build up in the hearts of our red grannies come round an looked on an mumped with their chins as ef they wished they'd had somethin to mump for. She lived to eat 'em all but three. When I brought them, she was jest a dyin, an couldn't take no notice. couldn't touch 'em. They'd ha' stuck in my throat. I went an sold 'em for six cents; an them six cents was the nest-egg of all I'm pencils with 'em an traded 'em off with the boys around for nine-pence; an so en from that time, I've always gone to bed Saturday night richer than I got up Monday morning; for I vowed, when I stood by poor old granny's shabby old shell of a second-hand-coffin, that I

wouldn't die poor, or I'd know why." He wiped his eyes; and Clara pitied him so much, that she asked him to stay to tea. was a case of virtue rewarded, for he "guesse ha'd got to go home, an look over his accounts. Herman attended him to the door, precisely like a very good brother-in-law, and came back

in a state of contrition.
"How much better we might think of almost all persons whom we dislike, if we knew them better!" said Clara.

a blessed arrangement it is, that the only licensed Judge of all of us is the only one of the sons of man who can know our whole story! Just as surely as we undertake to usurp his office, in our hasty zeal for justice, we commit some injustice. We see men's faults, but not the excuses for them. If mankind had dealt it is, how honest he is!" "In spite of the Coolies?" said Clara,

his neighbors keep his conscience for him. Even when I laughed at his avarice, I could eredit to lose, in the case of those apples, when in Canada, between the French and the Eng. honesty must have seemed to him very doubt-ful policy, poor forlorn little fellow! That was and made excursions as far as Pennsylvania, a morbid horror of poverty? Besides, a man bara and Regina, were at home.

tact that his wounds were still too fresh to be for the possible wants of the future. He conall died of the cholera; and her savage friends, afraid to wait for her to follow their example, had paid her the agreeable attention of laying her out beforehand, with all these pretty things, her out beforehand, with all these pretty things, and if, when thus thrown on their own resourbences, they do not presently set themselves to cruel a manner that they were near that they were

"Why, not succeed in your business-not and luxuries of life, and to a position in society, peated those prayers to the Lord Jesus, and it will probably be not because they are more those hymns which her father had taught her, TO BE CONTINUED. UNUSED POWERS. The Independent has the following valuable

remarks : A modern essayist calls attention to the fact that many, perhaps most persons, use and enjoy but a small portion of their native powers, and concentrate the whole energy of their be ing upon certain forms of action, as if these wrought powers fail, or the result disappoints them, they feel that life itself is gone. The admonition of the essayist is timely and im

which they have entered, to reap the results of I died, anyhow. I'll trouble you to disconthat success in affluence, promotion, and famethis constitutes with many the good of life, and they put forth their utmost energies in that direction. Hence a false standard of life is created, and the soul is distorted in certain faculties, while others are suppressed or unused. Many have a fictitious standard of happiness in physical things, and, in straining after this, they exaggerate its importance, and strain their common sense and sagacity, which he gener-eusly put into a charity-fund, and reserved it talent should be improved with diligence from Ms. Flint smiled again rather more amicably, and agreed that there might be "some aims solely to be a good business man, and to se in that 'ere voo;" and Herman, whose reap the fruits of this in certain established well-bred conscience pricked him a little for his and conventional forms of physical good, he is

Let the business activity of such a man be for a while restrained by stringent or sluggish but whatever ye do, don't be poor. Keep clear o' that, anyhow. It's about the wust tures, for music, for galleries of art, for friendly tures, for music, for galleries of art, for friendly thing in the world, an nobody knows how awful and refined society; the enjoyment he may find 'tis that hain't tried it. There was my grand mother. Poor old lady! she died to the poor-wariety they bring, will open new experiences to "No! do they? So far so good. Then you have only got to mind that you keep yourself so. It won't do, for instance, for you to study they support herself; and so they if they bring, will open new experiences to his soul, develop latent powers, and show him to be capable of other forms of action and qualto do anythin to support herself; and so they put her in there, an bound me 'prentice to a tine of business affords. He may not be capait, by myself, up in the barn-chamber; but I posing an oratorio; he may have no talent for painting or sculpture, and no great gift for conversation; and yet the fact that he finds enative in such a place; but she took sick with joyment in these, proves him to be possessed of lonesomeness an what not, an when I heared powers which have been useless through inaction. He has committed the error, with relect was a good deal affected; an when she see gard to his moral nature, which, as a business viz: that of investing his whole property in one thing. The whole energy of his nature has is obstructed, his strained powers fall back upon

But he has other powers, which for his own tender-hearted little fellow then, jest like my stripped of an exaggerated physical good, he lost everything when the natives had burnt her ["No, you were not, then nor ever!" indig-antly but internally remarked Miss Arden.] may actuany possess resources of good muscles the universe; for he has not only muscles wherewith to labor, and a brain to plan for "I cried an run right off to a man who had a worldly profits, but he has tastes to be cultiorchard night here, an told him if he'd let me have a dozen of his great red Baldwins for the works of man in literature and art. He has ately. granny, I'd bring his cow to and from pasture intellect for other purposes than traffic in mataken as quite a matter of course, and all in the way of his business. There seems to have been a convenient division of labor between many congregations and their pastors, like that between many wives and their husbands. 'Be between many wives and their husbands. 'Be stow the rest in charity. Of the latter, five the course of this suffice him for clothes and pocket-money; to invest one third to meet possible unexpected demands upon him in the future; and to bestow the rest in charity. Of the latter, five think the stingy old codger wouldn't trust me and in heaven, from the creature up to the Creator, and of receiving and enjoying the holy beings. He carries within his own soul powers and capacities for good that terminate only in Even the most calculating and sordid minds

feel some pang of grief, some sense of loss when the ties of nature are sundered by death. And yet how many, while the objects of their natural affection are still living, give to these but an infinitesimal portion of their thought and time and demonstrative love, in comparison with what they bestow upon an income and such physical good as can be bought with gold. Their powers of loving are unused in their native strength—lie idle and neglected; while all the energies of the man are put forth upon the outer world for good. If the loss of fortune which he has so often neglected for the sake of gain; if it shows him what substantial joy there is in useful reading and in good society, for which he could never find time when business prospered; if it leads him to discover, or if he eady knows in part, brings him to realize in full the joy of communion with God in his Word and with his people in worship; if it gives him a more tender sympathy with the unortunate, and opens to him the delights of missionary life among the houses of the poorthen all this new activity and development of unused powers, of affections, sympathies, and capacities for happiness, hitherto loth more enrich him than if a ton of gold had been landed at his door. What would have been thought of a man who, when the Central dren to shift for themselves, that he might lock after his gold-or of one who, having escaped from that dire calamity, in the next moment thereafter, instead of giving thanks for life and his living treasures, should give himself over to inconsolable sorrow because of the gold that had gone to the sharks? Who would not say to such an one, "Let the gathered gold of years sink in the depths of the sea-but keep you knowledge and affection in this life, and its

wealth of promise for joy and glory in the life to come? ACCOUNT OF REGINA-A STORY FOR CHIL-DREN.

Many years ago, several German families left their country, and settled in North America. Amongst these was a man from Wurtemburg, the excuses for them. If mankind had dealt lished himself in Pennsylvania. There were no more generously by little Jonathan, Mr. Flint churches or schools then in that neighborhood, deal more generously by mankind. As and he was obliged to be satisfied with keeping the Sabbath at home with his family, and in-Now, my children, be still, and listen to what

really pathetic. I shall let him have all my where they plundered and burnt the houses savings to take care of, taking due care myself they came to, and murdered the people. In family from Wurtemburg, while the wife and at his offers of patronage and fortune. He one of the sons were gone to mill, a few miles who has a family ought to endeavor to make a and his son were instantly killed by the savages, proper provision for a family." coper provision for a family."

Clara did not say, "you may have a family;" captivity, with a great many other children, for, when Edward suggested it, she had noticed who were taken in the same manner. They Herman's silence, and divined with womanly were led many miles through woods and thorny were led many miles through woods and thorny bushes, that nobody might follow them. In touched. At any rate, the profession upon which this condition, they were brought to the habitahe wished to enter would be of itself a provision tions of the Indians, who divided amongst

then the little girl prayed with her, and learned the hymns and prayers by heart. In this melancholy state of slavery these children remained announced the decease of Dr. ———— tion in another. To go to Rom nine long years, till Regina reached the age of nineteen, and her little companion was eleven years old. They were both fine-looking girls, particularly Regina. While captives, their hearts seemed to have always been drawn towards what was good. Regina continually re-peated the verses from the Bible, and the hymns which she had learned when at home, and she

had taught them to the little girl. They often used to cheer each other with one hymn from the hymn-book used at Halle, in Germany: "Alone, yet not alone am I, though in this solitude so drear." They constantly hoped that the Lord Jesus would, sometime, bring them back to their Christian friends. In 1764, their hope was realized. The merciful providence of God brought the English Colonel uquet to the place where they were in capwas a woeful sight to see so many young peo-ple wretched and distressed. The Colonel and his soldiers gave them food and clothes, and which our young student had to repair to Bos-Colonel Bouquet brought them all to a town called Carlisle, and published in the Pennsylvania newspapers, that all parents, who had with the inevitable rides and boating, on which lost their children, might come to this place, her father wisely insisted. The river Charles and in case of their finding them, they should runs immediately before the house, and on this be restored to them. Poor Regina's sorrowing mother came among many other bereaved parents, to Carlisle; but, alas! her child had cal-looking gondola, with silvered prow, the de become a stranger to her. Regina had aclight of her heart and the terror of her less exquired the appearance and manner as well as perienced and unswimming friends. The life the language of the natives. The poor mother of the young girl was at this period full of earwent up and down among the young persons assembled, but by no efforts could she discover her tiring energy and perseverance which distingtions are the same and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer and the purpose and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition, and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition are the same and noble ambition and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition and the unitary transfer are the same and noble ambition are the same are the same and noble ambition and the same are the same are the same and noble ambition are the same are the same are the same and noble ambition are the same a daughter. She wept in bitter grief and disappointment. Colonel Bouquet said, "Do you recollect nothing by which your children might be discovered?" She answered that she recollected nothing but a hymn, which was as fol-

"Alone, yet not alone am I.
Though in this solitude so drear;
I feel ny Saviour always nigh,
He comes the weary hours to cheer.
I am with him, and he with me,
Even here alone I cannot be."

The Colonel desired her to sing this hymr. Scarcely had the mother sung two lines of it, when Regina rushed from the crowd, began to sing it also, and threw herself into her mother's arms. They both wept for joy, and the Colonel restored the daughter to her mother. But man, he would surely avoid in practical affairs; there were no parents or friends in search of the other little girl; it is supposed that they were all murdered; and now the child clung been turned into one channel; and when that to Regina, and would not let her go; and Regina's mother, though very poor, took her home with her. Regina repeatedly asked after "the book in which God speaks to us." But her mother did not possess a Bible: she had house. She resolved to go to Philadelphia and buy one there, but the pastor Muhlenburg, of that place, gave her one. It was most extraordinary that Regina still retained her early instructions, and was able to read it immedi

HARRIET HOSMER.

From the Englishwoman's Journal. Born at Watertown, in the State of Massa-

having lost wife and child by consumption, and torse, dog, gup, and boat, and insisted upon an rowing, swimming, diving, and skating, Harriet Hosmer is a signal instance of what judicious ereditary taint of constitution. the active, energetic child acquiesced in her father's wishes, she contrived, at the same time. and many a time and oft, when the worthy doctor may have flattered himself that his daring was in active exercise, she might have been ound in a certain clay-pit, not very far from the paternal residence, making early attempts at modelling horses, dogs, sheep, men, and women— any objects, in short, which attracted her attention. Then, too, both here and subsequently at Lenex, she made good use of her time by studying natural history, and of her gun, by securing specimens for herself of the wild creatures of the woods, feathered and furred, dissecting some, and, with her own hands, preparing and stuffing others. The walls of the room devoted to her special use in "the old house at home" are covered with birds, bats, butterflies and beetles, spakes and toads, while sundry bottles of spirits contain subjects care-

fully dissected and prepared by herself. Ingenuity and taste, too, are shown in the use to which the young girl applied the eggs fered-one inkstand, in particular, a very early production, evincing mechanical genius and artistic taste. Taking the head, throat, wings, and side feathers of a blue-bird, and havng the breast of the bird, as it were, by the oval surface of the egg, while, through the open beak and extended neck, entrance was gained to the cavity of the egg containing the ink. In fact, no one can look round this apartment, occupied by the child and young girl

without at once recognising the force and in-dividuality of character which have since distinguished her. So true is it that the child is father of the man.

Full of fun and frolic, numerous anecdotes are told of practical jokes perpetrated to such an excess, that Dr. Hosmer, satisfied with the to place her under tuition in daily and weekly a paramount consideration, and that the new

and her life to the pursuit of art. savings to take care of, taking due care myself they came to, and murdered the people. In that they are not invested in Coolies; and I 1755, they reached the dwelling of the poor Boston and Bostonians was about this time Miss Hosmer found that her rustic admirer attributed to Miss Hosmer, while a practical at his offers of patronage and fortune. He wished to give me the best he knew. Knowing what he told us, who can wonder at his having a morbid horror of powerty? Residue to give me the eldest son, and two little girls, named Barness, the gentleman in question, a physician in rather uncertain visits of this physician proved a source of great annoyance and some real inand boating excursions. Having borne with the inconvenience some time, she requested the themselves all the children whom they had for his call, that she might make her arrangetinued: "To go from particulars to generals, I taken captives. Barbara was at this time ten think there is some injustice in the general sneer against the dollar-hunting of New England and known what became of Barbara; but Regina, professional men. Matters were as bad as even punctuality is not always at the command of professional men. Matters were as bad as ever. the Middle States, as there is in most undiscriminating sneers. People despise others for struggling for things which they do not struggle for, merely because they already have them. There

"If I am alive," said he, "I will be here."

legitimate channels. She returned to her father's house at Watertown, to pursue her art studies, and to fit herself for the career she had resolved upon following. There was at this time a cousin of Miss Hosmer's studying with her father, between whom and herself existed health with chiesel and mellet blocked out the struck out.

The summer passed away, and neither fever her father's reverses were simply and straightforwardly announced, and she entered at once on the line of industry and economy she and her friend had struck out.

The summer passed away, and neither fever health with chiesel and mellet blocked out the struck out. twity. He conquered the Indians, and forced them to ask for peace. The first condition he made was, that they should restore all the prisoners they had taken. Thus the two poor girls were released. More than four hundred captives were brought to Colonel Bouquet. It was a worful gight to see so many description of the garden to facilitate these studies.

The summer passed away, and neither fever health, with chisel and mallet blocked out the bust, and subsequently, with rasp and file, finished it to the last degree of manipulative perfection. Months and months it took, and hours and days of quiet toil and patience; but those wings of genius, perseverance and industry. tion. Lessons in drawing and modelling

ton, a distance of seven or eight miles-and anatomical studies with her cousin, alternated ready to go to Rome." river Harriet Hosmer had a boat-house, containing a safe broad boat, and a fragile, poetinest purpose and noble ambition, and the unmodelled one or two copies from the antique, she next tried her hand on a portrait bust, and then cut Canova's bust of Napoleon in marble working it entirely with her own hands, that she might make herself mistress of the process. Her father, seeing her devoted to her studies, seconded them in every possible way, and proposed to send her to his friend, Dr. McDowell, Professor of Anatomy to the St. Louis College, that she might go through a course of regular instruction, and be thus thoroughly grounded for the branch of art she had chosen. The young artist was but too glad to close with the offer; and, in the autumn of 1850, we find her of resort for artists.

Her independence of manner and character, joined to the fact of her entering the college as a student, could not fail to bring down animadversion, and many were the tales fabricated and circulated anent the young New Englander, to and fro with the other students, it is not im-

fearing a like fate for the survivor, gave her earnestness of his pupil, afforded her every fapublic ones. Pleasant and encouraging it is ngly as to help a woman, when she is willing to help in her herself. The career of this young artist hither encouragement of first-rate men, from Proappreciation of such kindness converting the manent one of tried and valued friendship, remember Professor McDowell," writes Hosmer, "with great affection and gratitude. as being a most thorough and patient teacher, as well as at all times a good kind friend." Through the winter and spring of 1851, in

fact during the whole term. Harriet Hosmer prosecuted her studies with unremitting zeal and attention, and at the close was presented with a "diploma," or, as we in England should cal it, a certificate, testifying her anatomical effiestimony of her gratitude and regard, Miss Hosmer cut, from a bust of Professor McDowell, by Clevenger, a medallion in marble, life size which is now in the museum of the college. It is perhaps worthy of note, that Clevenger and Powers both studied anatomy under this pro-The "diploma" achieved, our young aspirant

was bent upon seeing New Orleans before re

turning to her New England home. It was a season of the year not favorable for such travel, and, from one cause or another, she failed in inducing any of her friends to accompany her. To will and to do are synonymous with some upon an excursion down the Mississippi to the ing on board a steamer bound for New Orleans. The river was shallow, the navigation difficult high and dry; but fortune, as usual, was with her, and she reached her destination in safety The weather was intensely warm, but, nothing daunted, our young friend saw all that was t progress towards health strength his child had be seen, returning at night to sleep on board nade, and having endeavored, without success, the steamer as it lay in its place by the levee and at the expiration of a week returning with schools near home, determined to commit her it to St. Louis. Arrived there, instead of rechusetts. Thither the young lady, having been of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, stop expelled from one school, and given over as in-corrigible at another, was accordingly sent, mine, into which she descended by means of a with strict injunctions that health should still be bucket, and came very near an accident which structing them himself to read the Bible and to pray to God. He used very often to read the Bible to them, and always used first to say, been placed. Here, too, she met with Mrs. the Indians, much to their surprise and amuse Kemble, whose influence tended to ment, and brought away with her a pipe, pronot help respecting his horror of bankruptcy. to us in this book."

She also tastes and predilections. To. Mrs. Kemble we achieved the ascent of a mountain, never behave heard the young artist gratefully attribute fore undertaken by a female; and so delighte the encouragement which decided her to follow were the spectators with her courage and agi sculpture as a profession, and to devote herself ity, that they insisted upon knowing her nam that the mountain might thenceforth be calle had been as good as their word, and "Hosmer' On her return to St. Louis, where her pr

longed absence had created no little un ness, she remained but a short time, and, bidsteps homeward.
This was in the summer of 1851. No soone

had Harriet Hosmer reached home, than she continuing her anatomical studies with cousin, and employing her intervals of leisure and rest in reading, writing, and boating. Now followed a period of earnest work, cheered and inspired by those visions of success, of purpose fulfilled, of high aims realized, which haund the young and enthusiastic aspirant, and throw a halo round the youthful days of genius, which lends a color to the whole career. As Lowell

Better to know the dream and the the awakening, if it must be, than to pass from the cradle to the grave on the level plane of content with things as they are. There may

genius without aspiration; and where genius credit the intelligence, but the letter was ex-The day and hour arrived, but no doctor made his backed by industry and perseverance, the plicit, the summons home peremptory. "Go I his appearance! That evening, Miss Hosmer aspiration of one period will meet its realization, was the only coherent resolution he

to the physician's house, to leave cards and messages of condolence for the family, and to inquire into the cause of the sudden and lam- and all the while ske labored, heart and soul, during those summer months, Miss Hosmer entable event.

In 1850, being nineteen years of age, Harriet Hosmer left Lenox. Mrs. Sedgewick's judicious treatment, and the motive and encouragement treatment and the motive and encouragement and the moti supplied by Mrs. Kemble, had given the right clay all those thousand hopes and fears which her withless talent and training managed to carry impetus to that activity of mind and body which needed only guiding and directing into legitimate channels. She returned to her marble was sought and found, and brought been about to accompany departed without her, marble was sought and found, and brought

every way the career his daughter had chosen, elling a monument to the memory of a beautithere was yet another reason for going to Italy before winter set in. Study and nervous anxiniche in the Church of San Andreo della Fratety had made their impression upon a natural- tee, in the Via Mercede, close upon the Piazza ly delicate constitution, and a short dry cough alarmed the worthy doctor for his child's health.

October of 1852 saw father and daughter on their way to Europe, the St. Louis diploma and daguerrecotype of Hesper being carefully stowed away in the safest corner of the reconstruction. away in the safest corner of the portmanteau, as evidences of what the young artist had already achieved, when, arrived at Rome, she should seek the instruction of one of two masters, whose fame, world-wide, could alone satis- ing for water, when, according to mythology fy our aspirant's ambition. So eager was her desire to reach Rome, that a week only was drowned. Hylas forms the crown of the pyra-

November 12, 1852.

succeeded in gaining access to some of the best studios, and instruction from their masters, to throw these valuable opportunities aside at the DEATH OF THE WEALTHIEST COMMONER IN first obstacle that arose. Mr. Gibson had himself, it was said, been thus victimized and anwho was said to carry pistols in her belt, and noyed, and it was represented to Miss Hosmer to be prepared to take the life of any one who interfered with her. It was perhaps no disadvantage, under the circumstances, to be protected by such a character. The college stood some way from the inhabited part of the town, and in early morning and late evening, going bust, he sat some moments in silence, looking and what she hoped to do. Still Mr. Gibson

remained silent. Finally, closing the cases, "Send the young lady to me," said he, "and whatever I know and can teach her, she shall quainted with his history and character, spea

fairly installed in Mr. Gibson's studio, in the up-stairs room we have already described, and the space allotted to her. It is difficult how the difference of years, or perhaps in conse-quence of it, a truly paternal and filial affecon has sprung up between the two-a source ure and amusement to all who know and value them, from the curious likeness, yet unlikeness, which existed from the first in Miss Hosmer to Mr. Gibson, and which daily intercourse has not tended to lessen.

The first winter in Rome was passed in modelling from the antique, Mr. Gibson desiring to assure himself of the correctness of Miss Hosmer's eye, and the soundness of her knowledge, Hesper evincing the possession of the imaginative and creative power. From the first, Mr. Gibson expressed himself more than satisfied with her power of imitating the roundness and softness of flesh, saying, upon one occasion, that he had never seen it surpassed, and not often equalled.

was a bust of Daphne, quickly succeeded by

without trenching on the physically painful.

We have already spoken of the warm friend
Miss Hosmer made for herself, during her winter at St. Louis, in the head of a family, at whose house she was a guest. This gentleman, as a God speed to the young artist on her journey to Rome, sent her, on the eve of departure an order to a large amount for the first figure she should model, leaving her entirely free to select her own time and subject. A statue of Enone was the result, which is now in the house of Mr. Crow, at St. Louis, and which gave such satisfaction to its possessor and his fellow-Hosmer for a statue for the Public Library at St. Louis, on the same liberal and consid terms. Beatrice Cenci, exhibited at the Royal cademy last year, and which won so many golden opinions from critics and connoisseurs, his grandfather; and greatly added to the was on its way to St. Louis, in fulfilment of wealth which descended to him. It is even

knows, trying to the natives, and full of danger leaving her with strict injunctions to seek some to England the remains of the immortal N alubrious spot in the neighboring mountains son. Switzerland or England. Rome, however, was the centre of attraction; and, after the first Colonel—a title, the latter, of which he was season, which was spent at Sorrento, on the fond. He had a system of not giving leases to bay of Naples, Miss Hosmer could not be prevailed upon to go out of sight and reach of its lordly dome and noble treasures of art. The third summer came, and, listening to the advice and other stocks. Dissatisfied, however, at the of her friends, and in obedience to the express returns obtained in the way of interest and wish of her father, she made arrangements for a visit to England. The day was settled, purchased the estate of Shiels, adjoining Cluny. trunks were packed, she was on the eye of de- Then he secured the islands of Benbecula and parture, when a letter from America arrived. South Uist, in the Hebrides, which cost him father, which must necessitate retrenchment in also lying adjacent to Cluny, at between every possible way, a surrender of her career £60,000 and £70,000. All these purchases he n Rome, and an immediate return home. The made within a comparatively short period. ned and bewildered, she knew not at the mo- rious, as he took a personal supervision of the ment what to do. An only child, and hitherto indulged in every whim and caprice, the position was indeed startling and perplexing. The sion which he gratified, regardless of expense, surrender of her art career was the only thing which she felt to be impossible; whatever else might come, that could not, should not be. was his desire to have good herses, of which he had an excellent stud. He had an inveterate hatred of toll-bars, and would often travel sever-And now came into play that true independence of character which hitherto had shown itself he generally drove himself, four in hand) to mostly in wild freaks and tricks. Instead of danger and destruction, over miserable roads falling back upon those friends whose means in order to escape the exaction of the toll-keep gency, she despatched a messenger for the young guertly went down a side road by way of the sculptor who had shown the daguerreotypes to willage of Rathven, going over the Liuks to Mr. Gibson, and who, himself dependent upon his professional exertions, was, she decided, the villagers have more than once had to turn out

be aspiration without genius; there cannot be full of cares and anxieties. He could scarcely got in, but only sat one year. The thing did

found; so the two put their heads together. announced the decease of Dr. — To go to Rome, to make herself acquainted Popular, both in his public and private capacity, half Boston and its neighborhood rushed with all the treasures of art, ancient and modern, to study and work as the masters of both were doomed at once. The summer in Rome

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studies.

Those were days of close study and application. Lessons in drawing and modelling—for which our young student had to repair to Boston, a distance of seven or eight miles—and experience of the study of the past winter only, three copies have been ordered for England alone—one for the Dake of Hamilton. Thus, fairly started on her own ground, Miss Hosmer has met with that success which talent, combined with in-

"And go you shall, my child, this very autumn," was the reply.

Anxious as Dr. Hosmer was to facilitate in

given to England, when, joining some friends in Paris, the whole party proceeded to Rome, arriving in the Eternal City on the evening of ing jets which interlace each other; a double

offer; and, in the autumn of 1850, we find her at St. Louis, residing in the family of her favorite schoolmate from Lenox, winning the hearts of all its members by her frank, joyous nature and steady application, and securing, in the head of it, what she heartily and energetically calls "the best friend I ever had."

Her independence of manner and character.

SCOTLAND.

Colonel John Gordon of Cluny died at his

dies possessed of land and funds worth between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. The accumulapossible that she owed the perfect impunity with which she set conventionality at defiance young sculptor who had undertaken to present from the grandfather of the deceased. This the most penurious description. He save every penny of his income, and every acquisimeans by which he added to his income was by being tacksman of the salmon fishings on ever, for master and pupil, or, we should rather ners or fishermen no wages, but allowed them say, for the two friends, to part; for spite of the difference of years, or perhaps in consecution. He knew that they stole the fish, and winked at it-nay, actually bought the stolen fish from them; but so long as he was saved from the apparent actual disbursement o wages, he was content. Moreover, the system ted to make greater exertions-for the larger the catch, the greater margin there was left the exercise of their peculiar mode of reim-bursing themselves. He also embarked extensively in the purchase of property, which, in the then disturbed state of the kingdom, was to be kad at low rates. His first acquisitions were made by advancing money on bonds over succeeded to the property of Braid, near Elin of Scott as the point from which the poet makes Marmion look down upon Dun-Edin. Being unmarried, on his death the property passed to another of the Medusa—the beautiful Medusa—and a lovely thing it is, faultless in form, and intense in its expression of horror and agony, without trenching on the physically painful. He declined to move about, for fear of incurget out of bed, on the ground that he could not afford it. It is told that the Duke of Gor don went to Cluny to bring him across to Gordon Castle, as he was injuring his health by confinement. The old man declined the offer.

> two sons. John and Alexander. John, the elder son, is the gentleman who is just deceased, and who has held the estates for the last fifty years. He had all the economy of his father, and not a little of the ability of ais order.
>
> Said that he quadrupled it. His father, though niggardly, gave him and his brother a good lucation, and John travelled through Europe. to foreigners. Dr. Hosmer, having seen his Palestine, and Egypt. He returned in 1805, daughter finally settled, returned to America, coming home in the same vessel which brought

alleging that he had no servants or any one to take him across. "Oh," said the Duke, "I'll

take you over, and it won't cost you a penny.'

were unsuccessful. At his death, Charles left

forming her of heavy losses sustained by her about £150,000. Next he bought Midmar, future career. He obeyed the hasty summons, the wheels had sunk. He boasted that he and found the joyous, laughing countenance he could travel from Cluny to Slains, a distance of

had always known, pale and changed, as it were, thirty miles, without paying a single tell. The suddenly, from that of a young girl to a woman | Colonel took a fancy to be in Parliament.

not pay, or rather was too costly; he got into with his law agents; and he abandoned a Parliamentary career in disgust.
The deceased was never married, but had two sons and two daughters. Both daughters are dead; one dying young, and the other a few years ago, aged about thirty. The younger son died in November last, at Kinstearie, aged about thirty-six. The eldest son, John, now about forty years, has for some time, it is understood, been in possession of the estate of Buckie, in Banffshire.

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WASHINGTON, D. C

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1858.

JASPER: A ROMANCE. - Next week, we shall commence the publication of this Story.

LET THE FACTIONS FIGHT THEIR OWN BATTLES.

We cannot too urgently press upon our friends the importance of resisting all attempts to demoralize the Republican Party.

Undue consideration is attached to the movement of Mr. Douglas and his friends. Whether he succeed in his re-election or not, he will be what he has always been, a member of the socalled Democratic Party. Defeat will not destroy his position as one of its leaders; victory apparent. The public press of New Orleans, will strengthen it, and place Mr. Buchanan at his mercy; but, the feud between these men State, repudiate the rank intolerance of the Addoes not involve the unity of the so-called Democratic organization, will not prevent its harmonious action in 1860. It is folly to suppose the same direction-not the least of which is that Douglas, in the event of defeat in Illinois, the speech of Hon. H. S. Foote, well known as will become a Republican; nor will he stand prepared to co-operate with Republicans on any ground of action, not involving an abandoment of their principles. His conduct in the entire theory of the anti-Lecompton De-Illinois is conclusive on this point. His first act | mocracy of the North. But, perhaps, the two was to declare war against Republicanism and most striking instances are those of Kentucky its doctrines. Not one of its principles has received his assent. Its object he has misrepresented. At no time has he shown sympathy with its hostility to Slavery, its devotion to Freedom and Free Labor. Of Slavery and Freedom, he has spoken as if they were both normal and beneficent institutions, equally respectable, equally favored by the Constitution, to be decided upon alone in obedience to the laws of climate, without the slightest reference to moral considerations. Not in any of his speeches last winter in the Senate, or in his re- of the Washington Union." ported speeches during the canvass in Illinois, can you find a sentiment, a word, that should to prostitute the Federal Government to its secnises slaves as property, that Slaveholders may | 1860 may prove their worst adversaries. carry them, as any other property, into the Territories, and that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can interdict Slavery. True, ulations necessary to enforce the Slaveholders' rights. But, this is a groundless assumption, Still, were the assumption true, he states it without expressing any approbation of such " unfriendly legislation "-and, when asked explicitly whether he would be willing to vote in Congress for the legislation deemed by him necessary to protect Slavery, he declines to an-

cludes Intervention against Slavery, not Inter-Mr. Douglas then stands upon the Cincinnati Platform, on the Dred Scott decision, with the thought the People of Kansas ought to have had the privilege of voting upon the Constitudid not provide for submitting it, still sound | made promine the recognition of Kansas as a State under it. The other thought that the People of Kansas upon. In principle, they agreed; in policy, they differed. But that question of policy has and evanescent as this that the Slave Demo-

swer except indirectly, by a general reference

to the Non-Intervention dectrine of the Cincin-

nati Platform, which, according to the interpre-

tation of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, pre-

cratic organization will suffer itself to be split? The Slaveholding managers are too sagacious to allow such a catastrophe. Mr. Douglas suffered a temporary eclipse at the South, but his Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, a supporter of Mr. Buchanan, and representing the conservative portion of the Party in the Slave States, warmtor Brown of Mississippi, belonging to the ultra Douglas as one on which true men might differ, in the Wilmot Proviso as a wedge by which the and support of the South. We do not believe that the Party generally in the Slave States will suffer the controversy between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Buchanan to become a Party Question. nor can we see any purpose in the free States, The only practical result of it, we presume, will equal civility, and a new man be selected, not identified with the controversy, to lead on the united Slave Democracy, of which Messrs. zing with these views, and others which we Douglas and Buchanan will be still conspicuous Journal joins heartily in the movement, and Douglas and Buchanan win of Mr. Douglas will go says:

leaders—and the friends of Mr. Douglas will go says:

Our political friends, if we were at liberty

and seeks the overthrow of the Republicans. In Michigan, Senator Stuart, who stood shoulder h

candidate for Gubernatorial honors. He still with the Americans,' but with any other interthinks as he did last winter, but the question on which he differed with Mr. Buchanan has Opposition, which the imbedility, folly, extravapassed; he never left the Party; he is in it have called into existence. Names, at such a now-its leading man. In other States, we see time, are nothing. They are not things. We the so-called Democrats declaring against the | want aid, concert, and fusion of all the elements policy of the English bill, but warmly approv. for a great and good object, and ought to be ing of the Administration—quietly ignoring the | willing to sink subordinate issues for its attainfeud between the two distinguished leaders, for the sake of annihilating the Republicans.

"Cast your eyes," says John W. Forney, in a late manifesto, "over the wide expanse of the country, and observe the change which has Maryland, and there we shalf find that, at a Democratic Convention lately held in the city f Baltimore, resolutions in favor of the Kansas ecided vote. From the same State was pubshed the eloquent letter of the Hon. Reverdy ohnson (whose powerful speech in Philadelphia in 1856 will long be remembered) against the odious test of the Administration and the usane proscription of Judge Douglas.

"In Virginia, Governor Wise, the representative man of the State, whose brilliant and unequalled career against religious proscription will be remembered as long as the name of the Old Dominion itself, and who has always emerged the victor from his contests with facthis remarkable man stands in the forefront of the scene, bravely denouncing the Kansas policy of the Administration in all the phases, and especially that portion of it which to Slavery was allowed to be adopted. Nayseeks to force upon Democracy a dishonoring and repulsive test. The old organ of Thomas the Wilmot Proviso, as "a wedge," by which Ritchie, the Richmond Enquirer, which daily the Democracy in 1848 sought to rend in twain earns new laurels by its intrepid resistance to cession in all its horrid guises, stands forward ow, as of old, in defence of Jeffersonian priniples, and responds to the appeals of the true Democracy of the North. Even in South Car-olina we find Mr. Speaker Orr lifting his voice, if not against the Kansas blunder of the Adration, at least in favor of Judge Dougas. In Georgia, the leading active men of the Democratic community, Messrs. Toombs and ciples we contended against-in other words, ephens, backed by the larger number of the ocratic papers, have clearly and unequiv-

ocally signified their hostility to the proscriptive policy of the Administration. In Louisiana a much more striking state of public opinion is | Party!! stained by a majority of the newspapers of the inistration, and retaliate the maledictions of the Washington Union. In Mississippi and Tennessee, the manifestations are numerous in one of the most stalwart advocates of the comromise measures of 1850, who at Bolivar, Miss., took up the gauntlet for Douglas before and Missouri. In the first, the Democra press defiantly array themselves upon the side f Douglas in his struggle in Illinois; while in the second both the Senators in Congress (one of whom it will be remembered, Mr. J. S. Green, led the debate in advocacy of the Lecompton and the English bills in the United States Senate, and with unsurpassed ability and power contended against Judge Douglas,) and all the Representatives in Congress, with all the national papers to support them, have not only roclaimed their earnest sympathy with the great leader of Illinois, but have in terms decounced the vituperative and scandalous course

And is it from men, boasting of their alliance with the most determined Slavery Propaganda provoke the displeasure or awaken the suspicion of the South, from a Democracy that finds of the most ultra Pro-Slavery man. He does favor with Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, Orr, and and opposition to which subverted the old

Heaven deliver them from such folly! Let tional purposes. He defers to the dicta of the them proclaim their own principles, adhere to Organization to place itself upon the National Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, surrentheir own organization, sustain their own organization, sustain their own organization to place itself upon the National Platform of the Whig Party and candidate of that subjects every free colored person out at by an affection of the eye. ders opinious which he professed in 1850, and didates, and not be guilty of the criminal weak 1848? What an adroit movement on the part night after ten, without a pass, to arrest and

NO STIRRENDER.

From still other quarters the appeal comes he says that, if the People of a Territory be to the Republican Party to surrender its disunfriendly to Slavery, they have the power to tinctive principles. "Let us have a great Na- lar Sovereignty! prevent its existence by "unfriendly legisla- tional party, for the redress of grievances. The tion"-that is, by refusing to provide the reg. Federal Administration is corrupt, extravawhole country demand a change. Let us have as his own Kansas-Nebraska bill places those a union of the good and true men of all secrights pre-eminently under judicial protection. tions, in a movement eminently national, eminently free from sectionalism.'

> Such is the appeal put forth by certain Whig papers that advocated the Republican movement in 1856, and certain American papers that warred against it. The following extract from an editorial in the Philadelphia North American, entitled "Union for the sake of Union," presents the views of this class of as John Bell and John J. Crittenden derive Unionists at length. Having dwelt on the from this? In their own States, they have lit- and cruel. profligacy and corruption of the Administra- tle political strength. No transformation the tion, it proceeds:

than, whether the Government shall be maintained according to its original design, or be given up to plundering politicians. Kansas | will it do them to break the back of the North? may enter into the struggle, as a leading count. The Slave Power and Slave Democracy are principles and material interests are equally at stake. As we have said on former occasions, policy required its acceptance by Congress, and | Southern friends from perfect co-operation with us in the free States. We demand no invidious restriction of any kind, propose no disought to have had that privilege, and that the be allowed to determine their own institutions denial of it was good reason for rejecting the in their own way. When Mr. Douglas and his this is the Republican. If liberal Southern ollowers invaded the sanctuary and stole away the bond of peace between the North and South; when they ruthlessly laid impious hands they differed. But that question of pelicy has upon the covenant of compromise, patriotic countenance all movements calculated to weak-already passed; nothing is left of it but the and gallant Scuthern men, like John Bell, pro- en its only efficient adversary. They ought to recollection. And is it upon a point so trivial tested against the deed, and their protest was lled, and the sectional alienation and distraction of to day are natural results of that profa- Party in power, it could command ho votesthors of an iniquity which has resulted in so much mischief? Why shall not the South ples and its organization. If they think the the best patriotism of both sections? We do not ask it to disturb the past. Let the dead bury their dead. We do not agitate the repeal to not ask concessions to our convictions in regard to Slavery. We desire only such mutual rbearance and toleration as were exhibited national sentiment in favor of General Taylor might be rent in twain. There is certainly no proposition now pending or suggested which is the South, as that Proviso did in its day, and herefore there is no reason why the opposition of the two sections should not come together

> "We are rejoiced to see encouraging indications in various important quarters, sympathihave heretofore expressed. The Louisville

the common good, in order to rescue the cou

possession of the capital.

try from the Goths and Vandals who now have

visions of this Party—to attempt to induce the ful and influential Republican leaders in the Republican Party to lower its standard, to for nation, would feel in their hearts a thrill of joy bear an enunciation of its Principles, in the at the glorious prospect of the redemption of Democracy! Look around. What portion of we may say to our readers: there is no longer of the pseudo Democracy. Thus much at least this Democracy is preparing to become Republa doubt of the perfect willingness and readcalled the Republican party to meet the Ameri cans upon fair and just grounds, by abandon. ave hitherto constituted them a sectional party.' to shoulder with Douglas, is the leader of the "This is the true spirit. We are not only

ment. Let us all unite in saving the country first, and then in fulfilling the great mission of its redemption from misrule afterwards, with a liberal and compromising purpose, in which all mere sectionality shall be discarded."

We question neither the ability nor patriotism of our cotemporary; but we must enter our protest against the policy he recommends.

What is it? Absolute acquiescence in all liey of the Administration were tabled by a the usurpations of Slavery; the cessation of all opposition to the doctrines on which they are defended; and the adoption of the Principle of Popular Sovereignty, as expounded in the Cincinnati Platform. We have italicised those passages in the extract which authorize this definition. We are not to attempt to undo anything that Slavery has done-not to disturb the past-not to ask concession to our convictions respecting Slavery-not to ask more forbear ance and toleration than were exhibited in 1848. when in the National Convention that nominated General Taylor, not a resolution referring we will go still further-we will cast a slur on the National Sentiment in favor of General Taylor," and we will substitute for the policy of that measure, the policy insisted upon by way." We will give up every Principle we contended for in 1856, and embrace the Prinaccepting the invitation of the Louisville Journal, surrender or forego the objectionable issues that have hitherto constituted us a Sectional

Do we misrepresent? Read again the extract, and say whether our version of its meaning be not true.

What great revolution has taken place, authorizing such a change of policy as is here recommended? Has the Slave Power ceased to be, surrendered its ill-gotten gains, laid aside its aggressive purposes? Is the Supreme Court renovated? Is the Dred Scott decision. so-called, reversed? Have the Slavery Propaganda abandoned their schemes of conques in Cuba, Central America, and Mexico? Has the American party gained strength at

the South, or made new converts at the North? Has the Anti-Slavery sentiment grown so feeble, that you can venture to trifle with it? Did you carry California by "fusion"-did we lose Maine and Vermont by adherence to our Principles and Organization?

Where is there a change of Public Sentiment that can embolden the North American to expect victory over an Administration, by demoralizing the only organization that meets it upon live issues, and embodies the large majority of voters adverse to it? Can you bring the Republicans of New England to abandon a policy, in the strength of which an opposition party in New York, Michigan, of the Republicans of Illinois for the suppression of Douglas, could they only be persuaded to adopt the counsel of the North Americanpledge themselves to let by gones be by gones, to lay down their arms against Slavery Extension, to adopt the Douglas Principle of Popu-

Pennsylvania and New Jersey and California are not model States. The local policy gross, five dollars a head every year, because gant, proscriptive. The vital interests of the that may be deemed advisable in them for the some free negroes are taken up at night, for be overthrow of the Administration, if attempted generally in other free States, would only strengthen it.

The views of the North American can never change the nature of the Republican organizaurged by influential men, tend to divide its counsels, impair its strength, and thus perpetthrow. What possible benefit could such men Republican Party could undergo would ever "The great question now before the country, secure it the support of a single Southern is not limited by any geographical issue. It is State, while it would alienate from it many, Northern States. Are the liberal men of the South to be aided in this way? What good marks: People's Party, can overthrow them, for the plain reason that no such Party can unite the ent, which should exclude our the Slave Democracy, which, holding the South in bonds, wields the whole power of the Federal Government, you must have a Party that can has the slightest prospect of being able to do men seek redemption from the misrule of the know that, could it be guilty of the flagrant inconsistency of surrendering all that it has con-

Slave Democracy, their true policy is to distended for, and of adopting the Principles of the come up to us of the North, and join hands rule of such a Party more to be dreaded than enerously in that common cause which claims the misrule of the Slave Democracy, let them publican organization, and strengthen an op-

We have no sympathy with sectional feeling. We are as deeply imbued with the spirit of 'Nationality" as those who are forever declaiming about it. One of the worst features of the Slave Democracy is its intense sectionalism; one of the highest attributes of the Republican Party is its devotion to the interests of the whole country. It seeks to degrade no class, no section. It would establish no rule unequal or invidious in its operation. Regarding Liberty as the great interest of the whole Union, it would maintain Liberty and

the Union, one and inseparable, now and for ever. Its entire aim is directed, not to the aggrandizement of a Section, but to the establishment of a Principle; and it solemnly believes that this Principle will contribute as much to the power and well being of the South as to those of the North. When has it ever manifested an ungenerous spirit to Southern dications on their part of a liberal spirit?

own, without losing its ascendency in the free States, while it would gain nothing in the slave States; for the position of those gentlemen is exceptional, and has divested them of political strength, that can be restored only by the overthrow of the Slave-Democracy, which the Republican Party alone can confront with any

hope of success. say nothing of higher cansiderations, the Re- hundred miles. The richest mines yet found publicans are bound to adhere to their own are on Cherry creek, a tributary of the South organization, and forego none of its essential Platte, directly north of Pike's Peak, Governor

OPPRESSIVE.

We copy the fellowing paragraph from the Washington Union:

"Free Negroes .- The legislation in regard to this class of our population has been so in-efficient hitherto, that the subject has at length attracted the attention of the Board of Aldermen. The provisions now in existence are at various times, and some of them conflicting with each other; and, moreover, they have very nearly become a dead letter, few knowing what the present regulations really are. There are of Squatter Sovereignty. a great many free negroes and mulattoes re siding in this city who pay no taxes whatever names figure extensively in our watch returns and criminal court records. Alderman Smith each, which will entitle them to receive certificates of permission to reside in the city for a year. Every free black or mulatto person above the South, that "the people may be allowed to the age of twelve years who shall fail or neg-determine their own institutions in their own lect to comply with the provisions of this act shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars, and be committed to the workhouse for ninety days in de fault of payment, or until such fine shall be paid; and, unless the provision be complied with in ten days after such release and payment of fine, they shall be liable to rearrest and the same penality, and so on for each sub sequent ten days, until said provision shall be complied with."

> The free colored people are neither better nor worse than other people would be, under similar laws and usages. The legislation in the District in relation to them, as everybody knows, is shamefully oppressive, and is excused only on the plea that it is necessary to protect the city against the effects of the legislation of Maryland and Virginia in regard to this class of persons-so oppressive, indeed, that much of it is rendered a dead letter by Public Opin ion, the people being more humane than their

The new bill before the Board of Aldermen is most discreditable. It is assumed that a ors to excuse and palliate the conduct of New great many free negroes residing in the District Granada towards the United States. General pay no tax whatever, and yet a large proportion of the expenses of administering justice is caused by this class, whose names figure extensively in our watch returns and criminal court records."

Not very largely in our " criminal records.' The free colored people are by no means a dangerous class. It was not against them, but against a portion of our free and enlightened Anglo-Saxon race, that it became necessary to provide a costly police—and yet we are not are generally tax-payers. Suppose you tax them not recognise the fact that the Slave Power has Green, that the Republicans count upon aid and Whig Party? How much would be left of five dollars a head, to pay the expense of keeping them in order! Granted that the names of these people figure extensively in "our watch returns"-have we forgotten the regulation special reason why they figure so largely in tion of justice, or rather injustice, they bear the expenses. It is hardly decent to tax them five dollars a head, in addition to their fines!

But, will you punish a whole class, because some of them are disorderly-tax all free neing out later than ten o'clock, or are convicted of petit larceny? And will you tax all free negroes five dollars a head, when a large portion of them. being property holders, are already taxed at the same rate as other people? Finally, what right the District, always resident here, and a property holder, for the purpose of keeping out a colored emigrant from Virginia?

The whole proposition is absurd, wicked

NEW JERSEY.

Five members of Congress are to be chosen in New Jersey in November next, and a loca Legislature. The Philadelphia Inquirer re

"The Legislature will be required to appoin a United States Senator for six years, in place William Wright, of Newark, who has been during his whole term an obedient vassal of both Pierce and Buchanan. He voted steadily, for the enslavement of Kansas, though well of Senator for a second term, but so far with the most indifferent prospect of success The Legislature, let which party prevail, will be strengly Anti-Lecompton; and if a Damocratic successor be chosen, he must be one of known and trustworthy orthodoxy on this vital question. But the chances are all the other There will probably be a large Opposition majority in the Legislature, in which even some sterling Republican, made up of head and back-bone, with the true faith as regards protection for home industry, will be chosen. The solution of this question therefore enters largely into the present canvass."

A great degree of interest is felt in the Condistrict, the Lecomptonites run George W. Walker. The Opposition run John T. Nixon, late Speaker of the Assembly. His election is considered certain.

In the second district, the Buchanan mer run James W. Wall, who was defeated in 1866 | deep water is reached. by Mr. Robbins, the present Republican mem ber of that district, and can be beaten again failure, that further trials will soon be made, by John It. N. Stratton, the Opposition nomi- until a permanent success-is obtained.

In the third district, neither party had made nominations when this article was written, and both were waiting to see what disposition Mr. Adrain, the member from this district, would make of himself.

The fourth district is at present represented united Opposition have nominated T. R. Riggs, and hope to defeat Huyler. In the fifth district, Wortendyke, presen

member, has been renominated by the Sham and the Republicans and Americans have uni ted upon ex Gov. William Pennington, who will doubtless be elected by a large majority, as in 1856 the vote of the two Opposition parties was 3,000 more than that received by Mr

Governor Banks visited the Northamni (Mass.) Insane Asylum on the 27th ult., and trust never Sham Democratic in her politics. deranged, seized the Governor by the arm, and commissioned to hang him, and must do it; and suiting the action to the word, she sein him by the collar, and probably but for his Slave-Democracy, it cannot accept them as the Commonwealth would to-day have been united Slave Democracy of that State, its willing to meet upon fair and just grounds leaders, or substitute their principles for its without her chief executive magistrate.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Governor Denver, writing to the Secretar of the laterior, Sept. 17, says that the late news from Pike's Peak leaves no room to doubt the correctness of the reported discoveries of gold in that vicinity. The explorers have found gold on the Arkansas, on the heads of the Kansas, and on the South Fork of the Platte river, em-On the mere ground of expediency, then, to bracing an extent of country of more than three Denver has not yet heard of quartz veins, but the best information would seem to indicate a great similarity between these mines and the first discoveries in California.

The Governor recommends, in the present condition of affairs, that the lands in the gold region be withdrawn from pre-emption, giving every man an equal chance to dig for gold wherever he can find it. Unless this course be scattered over a large number of acts, passed pursued, it is probable that whole region would soon be the scene of pre-emption quarrels, such as would put to the blush the stoutest advocate

A private letter from Constantinople, bearing and yet a large portion of the expense of ad- date August 28, says the Star, has been restering justice is caused by this class, whose ceived by a gentleman of this city. It states that Mohammed Pasha, who visited this counhas recently introduced a bill repealing all the try last winter, with a view to the construction existing acts in relation to free negroes, and re of a screw line-of-battle ship for the Sultan, quiring them to register their names, and de had returned home. In his report, he expresses posite with the register the sum of five dollars himself in the most grateful terms towards the Government and people of the United States.

> The sale by the Christian Indians, of the Delaware tribe, of four sections of land granted to them by the United States, has been confirmed. The right to sell this land was conferred upon the grantees by an act of Congress, approved June 8, 1858. The sale was made in May, 1857, Congress. The proceeds of the sale are directed of the narrative is devoted to India, in which by the act of June, 1858, to be applied to the he spent about six months, just before the breakpurchase of a permanent home for said Indians, ing out of the insurrection. He is a quick oband the erection thereon of suitable buildings, server and pleasant writer, and has condensed &c., which purchases are to be made under the a large amount of interesting information in a is likewise authorized to safely invest whatever | place reflections. The closing chapters on Inresidue there may be of the funds for the bene- dia abound in facts. The author does not fit of the Indians.

Judge Bowlin is already on his way to Paraguay, with his instructions.

The State Department has received a communication from General Herran, covering seventy pages, in which that Minister endeav-Cass has in course of preparation a reply.

It is not generally believed here that a treaty has been made between England and Nicaragua, which only wants ratification by the latter to be a fixed fact and a fixed law. However, the official paper published the current version without comment, and the New York Express, which was the first to dispute the announcement which was made by the New York Times, (since reiterated,) now lectures Sir aware that these free and enlightened rowdies has been done, if done at all, for "receiving the Gore Ouseley, by whose legerdemain the thing attentions of public men here, and for having his family identified with that at the White House."

Fourth Anditor of the Treasury Department, among the minor poems of the English landied very suddenly in Philadelphia Friday guage." He has taken the range of several afternoon. His health for a long time has been centuries, and quoted from between three and delicate, yet he was generally able to attend to four hundred authors, endeavoring to exercise his official duties. Mr. Dayton was a native of "a catholic as well as a severe taste," and to New Jersey, and appointed to office from New judge of every piece by its poetical merit only, York. He held the position of Auditor of without regard to the name, nativity, or epoch Naval Accounts since 1838-a period of twen: of the author. ty years-having received his appointment from Mr. Van Buren.

Indians robbing the mail 350 miles from Salt Lake City. He says no attempt was made to tion, but they may and will, if embraced and have you to inflict an unjust, invidious, and Indians on the Humboldt have been committeen convenience of which is secured by an Index of oppressive tax on a free colored man, born in ting depredations for ten years, and that this is the first outbreak during the present season. Gen. Johnston, at the request of Gov. Cumprotection of the mails and travellers

> The steamers Fulton and Harriet Lane have left Norfolk, on the Paraguay expedition Secretary Thompson has gone to Philadelphia

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. - The London Times, having sent a reliable and intelligen reporter to Valentia Bay, publishes from his pen a very interesting report of the state of the shore, and that, from the day of the landing of the cable till the present time, it has been grad-

gressional elections in this State. In the first Mr. Lundy is on his way to Trinity Bay, to cooperate with Mr. Henlay in the use of new inget intelligible signals, the cable will probably be underrun to deep water, with the faint hope of election. But the Union and Star already of discovering the lesion to occur before the

Western Kansas promises to attract a tide of in the last session, we do not wonder. Doubtemigration thither this fall and next spring. less, in every contested case where the alleged Pike's Peak, the central part of the gold dig. majority is small, there will be a severe battle. gings, is five hundred miles west of Leavenworth. This fact gives us a striking idea of the size of by John Huyler, Lecompton Democrat. The Kansas. Leavenworth is far enough away New York grows exciting. The Democrats from the East, but the gold region is five hun. having ostensibly reunited, they suddenly have dred miles further off.

> emigration to Kansas will assist the cause Their hope lies in the belief that the Americans of Freedom there. Heretofore, only the hardy on the one hand, and Mr. Smith on the other, sons of toil from the free States have popul will poll many thousands of votes. lated its broad acres, or at least this class has | The New York Evening Post gives the Rechiefly preponderated. But an entirely differ- publicans judicious advice - to follow their ent class of adventurers will flock to the gold platform principles, refusing to turn aside for mountains. It is certain, however, that Kan- any other issues. If they will do this, the Post sas will never become a slave State, and we predicts that they will surprise themselves and

> We have received a copy of the True Republican, published at Centreville, Indiana, edited by Isaac H. Julian, emphatically a true nominated Garnett B. Adrain for Congress. Republican, and worthy of the position of a The Administration wing have put up the name leader and teacher in the Republican ranks.

For the National Era. LINES Written for the Amesbury and Salisbury Horti-cultural Exhibition, 28th tenth mo., 1858.

This day, two hundred years ago, The wild grape on the river's side and tasteless ground-nut, trailing low The table of the woods supplied. Unknown the apple's red and gold, The blushing tint of peach and pear The mirror of the Powow told No tale of orchards ripe and rare

Wild as the fruits he scorned to till, These vales the idle hunter tro Nor knew the glad, creative skill, The joy of him who toils with God Oh! Painter of the fruits and flowers!

We thank Thee for Thy wise design, Whereby these human hands of ours In Nature's garden work with Thine And thanks, that from our daily need

The joy of simple faith is born; That he who smites the summer weed May trust Thee for the autumn corn Give fools their gold, and knaves their power

Who sows a field, or trains a flower,

Or plants a tree, is more than al For he who blesses most is blest, And God and man shall own his worth Who toils to leave as his bequest An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow The time of harvest shall be given The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow, If not on earth, at last in Heaven! J. G. W.

The Rebielo.

From New York to Delhi, by way of Rio de Janeiro Australia, and China. By Robert B. Minturn, jun New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Blancha & Mohan, Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Minturn tells a plain unvarnished tale of what he saw in countries constantly talked for the sum of \$43,400, subject to the action of about, but little understood. The main part direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who small space, without annoying one by commonhesitate to express his high admiration of the East India Company and its rule in India.

> Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. September. Nev York: Leonard Scott & Co. Reprint. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

A large instalment of Bulwer's new novel in this number. Much space is devoted to Cherbourg and its spectacles, more than the American reader will be much interested in. There is a good article on Respiration and Suffocation, but a still better thing in the shape of a Poem, "A Parochial Epic," full of fine touches of humor.

he North American Review. October, 1858; Boston: rosby, Nichols, & Co. For sale by Franck Taylor Washington, D. C.

There are eleven papers in this number, nearly all on topics in which the People generally are interested, and a majority of them marked by sourd criticism, decided ability, and a liberal spirit.

The Household Book of Poetry. Collected and Edited by Charles A. Dana. New York: D. Appleton & Co For sale by Blanchard & Mohan, Washington, D. C.

We are indebted to the politeness of the Author for a copy of this beautiful work-an oc-The Assistant Secretary of State is disabled tavo of 800 pages. In a preface, Mr. Dana states the purpose of the book to be, "to comprise within the bounds of a single volume

We find in the collection many admirable poems from anonymous sources, and several translations from ancient and modern languages. The editor has classified the Poems, according to their characteristic ideas an arill the conductor, drivers, or guard; that the the chronological and alphabetical order, the Authors, exhibiting concisely their nativities, dates of birth and death. &c.

After this statement of the nature and plan of the work, we need say nothing more than that Mr. Dana has executed his laborious task with taste, and furnished a volume of rare Poems which every lover of true poetry must welcome. He will not, of course, pretend that on business, and will remain there several days. his judgment is unerring, or his reading all comprehensive; but we may safely say that it would be easier to point out poems that might be omitted without damaging the collection, than to designate what should replace them.

CALIFORNIA NEWS .- The Administration ournals profess to be delighted with the news from California, because the State election has Broderick or Anti-Lecompton wing of the would not participate in it. The last California Legislature postponed the election one with Anti Slavery men on this point, they all Federal law settles the point. According to that there must be a Congressional election

announce the intention of the Democratic candidates in the first and third districts to contest The Times predicts, should this line prove a the seats of the sitting members, should the Republicans get the certificates. If the next House be Democratic, these journals feel very sure of success for the contestants; and, as they Gold in Kansas.—The discovery of gold in judge from the doings of the present Congress

NEW YORK .- The campaign in the State of hopes of a State triumph, since the Americans It is a question, whether the new kind of threaten to poll a heavy vote for their ticket.

their enemies by the size of their vote.

The Anti-Lecompton wing of the Democracy of the third district, New Jersey, have just reof William Patterson Mr. Adrain said to the

Democrats of the Union-to assume the reins of Government in Kansas, and directed him to assure the people that they should have a free | Col. Forney's Address in Reply to the Assaults of and fair vote upon the Lecompton Constitution as a whole, we still stood upon the same platform. But when the Administration changed its policy, and refused to have the whole Constitution submitted, then I, with others, opposed the treason. Only one clause, that the Slavery lause, was submitted, and that most unjustly; and it is because I have opposed this wrong-

doing that an edict has gone forth from Wash-

this, that men cannot exercise the right of private judgment? And if we do it, are we to be have had with the President. He says: "Not mit to him in all things, right or wrong? If rytown speech. Among other things, the Presso, suppose he dies to morrow, where then is ident said: 'If you, Walker, and Douglas, will

the Administration is a very serious one. After the strong side of this question, and that you Mr. Forney's Tarrytown speech, in which he sta. can carry cff the people; but I appeal to you to ted some of the President's opinions previous to the Presidential election, the Union (Adminis- will probably secede from the Union.' tration organ) came out boldly, and accused him of fabricating a conversation with the Presi- from Southern New York visited me (Forney) dent. Col. Forney then defends himself through at Philadelphia, saying that the President had his Press, and the Union cautions the public desired him to assure me that the Trest upon intended to make his Kansas policy a test upon against believing it, insinuating that Mr. For- the party, and that no man would be tolerated ney is capable of forging letters as well as by the Administration who did not approve speeches. We presume nobody is imposed and support it." Regarding the Union's as-upon by this harsh language, and the cause of sertions that his (Forney's) statement of the the President is greatly damaged by recourse the report of the conversation between Walker to it. The Union may as well admit that Mr. and the Cabinet was communicated and de-Buchanan carried Pennsylvania by promising scribed by Col. Simeon M. Johnson, one of the fair play to Kansas, and acknowledge that Mr. editors of the Union. Forney's charges are correct.

in the 12th instant. At this election, members population. The candidate in the President' of Congress, a Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor of the President is interesting himself actively to State, four Judges-all the Bench-of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and President appears in another character. Sen various county officers, are to be chosen.

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"Schuyler Colfax, Republican, is a candidate or re-election in the ninth district of Indiana, and will be returned by an increased majority Mr. Colfax is one of the most promising young men of our country. Of the most exemplary norals, of untiring energy and industry, and in the possession of talents of a high order, he is regarded as among the most useful members of the present Congress.'

It is stated that the President has dismissed Mr. Faran, the Postmaster at Cincinnati, for the crime of defending Mr. Douglas. The N. Y. Times says:

"The President is not able to control his nois to assist him in his canvass, if his services party in this war, a considerable portion of which, at the South as well as at the North, penly sympathizes with the Illinois Chie in his audacious revolt. But the office holders can be reached; and it has been given out that every one of these who ventures to say a word n favor of Douglas shall suffer speedy decap. tation. Mr. Buchanan must long ago have itation. Mr. Buchanan must long ago have seen the futility af attempting to make the Lecompton bill a party test. When even the and the Democratic leaders, having counted states and the Democratic leaders, having counted issue, the case is manifestly hopeless."

BRIDGEPORT, OHIO, Sept. 28, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era:

As the election approaches, the political elenents are becoming much agitated. The vote in Ohio will undoubtedly be a large one, and promises to result in a complete victory to the Republican cause. It is a matter of sincere full attendance. The Hon. Daniel Ullman and regret to many, that the next session will close other outsiders, and all the State candidates, the Congressional career of the veteran member, Hon. J. R. Giddings; but it is matter of The Hon. Erastus Brooks, of New York, was gratification to know that a good man and true elected chairman, and John C. Feltman, of Al-

omination, but all in vain. He will no doubt

In this district (the 16th) the opposition elements are united, and we are determined to fill the sext now occupied by Mr. Lawrence with will receive the united vote of Republicans and Americans. M. H. URQUHART.

CHABITON, OHIO, Sept. 16, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era: Allow me to say, as your friend, and also

he warm friend of Mr. Giddings, that I was urprised at what you say under the head of September, in view of the House of Representurprised at what you say under the head of atives not agreeing with the Senate on the pas-Surprising," in your issue of the 9th instant, sage of the bill to form the Territory of Oregon in relation to the renomination of Mr. Giddings. into a State. The Legislature adjourned to

ing to that champion of Freedom all praise the Territorial Legislature should be called tofor his long and glorious fight against those gether before the meeting of Congress. who are seeking to bring this Government under the ban of the Slave Power. But Mr. Gid. new Sonthern demand for special laws to pro rict that have a long time been spending their laws prohibiting or abolishing Slavery in a Ter-time and money for the cause, and in behalf of ritory, the courts in a Territory would declare the friend of humanity, as the friend of the down trodden slave, I say that we cannot re the Republican party, it alone can accomplish

ing the subscription to the Era is, that it is not sufficiently identified with the Republican organization. Our aims and our objects are perhaps the same. We believe it takes time, patience, and the light to be shed, to accomplish the object, which is a stupendous one; and we done in a constitutional and peaceable way, regarding the constitutional rights of all the grea mass of the people who are opposed to burning down the barn in order to get rid of the rats. and harmony, and we will soon put a stop to the interfere with Slavery in the States; outside of this we agree. Then let us pull together as one man. Yours, respectfully, John Edwards.

Mr. W. C. Bond writes of the comet from hi elescopic perch in Cambridge Observatory; "Donati's comet will in a few days appear o increase rapidly in size and brilliancy. times as great as on the 23d of September, and its distance from us about fifty two millions of

tail of this comet, on the 23d inst., extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The ucleus will be near the bright star Arcturus,

to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is een seen in the northeast before sunsise in fireman; Johan Rohmandt, Johan Heinrich

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

the Administration Organ.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30. - In to-day's Press appears an address of some eight columns, of Mr. Forney's, in vindication of the principle of popular sovereignty, and in reply to the assaults of the Lecompton organs. He intended to deliver the address at a public meeting, but the multiplicity of his duties has rendered it impos-He commences by reviewing the part ington that I am to be hunted down and trod-den under foot. he took at Tarrytown, and the causes which induced him to make the speech he did there. "Gentlemen, he continued, has it come to He then alludes to the statement of the Union, proscribed and trampled down? Is James Bu- only did the conversation take place, but many hanan the Democratic party? Are we to sub- things that were said were omitted in the Tarunite in support of my Kansas policy, the people of Kansas will vote for it at the election on The dispute between Col. Forney and the 21st of December. I know that you have stand with me, because, if I don't adhere to my policy, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi

A few days after this interview, a friend desired him to assure me that the President

Democratic candidates for Congress all over the North are pledging themselves to vote for The general election in Indiana will be held the admission of Kansas without regard to her secure his election. But at the South the ator Brown, of Mississippi, in a recent speech

at home, is thus reported: "He stated that he called upon the President before he left Washington, and that Mr Buchan-an assured him, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, that he would appoint no man to office who held the opinion that Kansas ought to be admitted before she had a population which would entitle her to a Representa tive in Congress, (according to the terms of the conference bill,) and that he would decapitate every office-holder who expressed such a be-

It is stated in the St. Louis Republican that Vice President Breckinridge not only declares openly that he desires the election of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, but that he will go to Illiare needed. And yet the President is still busily ferreting out and executing the Federal office-holders in Illinois suspected of sympathy

The Administration has decided that Colfax. of Indiana, shall be beaten. So every ditch in compton bill a party test. When even the and the Democratic leaders, having counted slave States refuse to stand by him on that their men, say, with a knowing wag of the head, that although Colfax is stronger by a thousan votes than he was two years since, when his majority was 1,036, he shall yet be beaten! There is no doubt of contemplated frauds on a stupendous scale in Indiana this year. Indi ana, like most of the Western States, is without the protection of a registration of its voters.

At Albany, on Saturday, the American State Committee of New York met. There was a

Elections are to be held this month in the nine following States, viz: Georgia, Florida, be again returned to the next Congress. His nia, Ohio, Indiana, and Minnesota. The elec tions will take place on the following days October 4th—Georgia, for local officers; Flori a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy in Quitman's district; Iowa, for Congressmen and State officers. October 11th—South Carolina, Legislature will elect a Governor in place of Governor Allston. October 12th-Pennsylvania, for State officers and Congressmen; Min nesota, for a new House of Representatives and nine Senators. The next Legislature of Min-

nesota will have to elect a U.S. Senator. The Oregon papers are discussing the expe-

The Charleston Mercury does not favor the

teet Slavery in the Territories. It thinks it a ready sufficiently protected: them void. If they should pass laws declaring erty should not protect Slavery, they would be set aside by the judiciary. As long as a Ter ritory is a Territory, Slavery under the Consti as property, and the courts of the Territory under the appointment and control of the head of the Federal Government, must enforce the protection, if the decree of the Supreme Court

of the United States is enforced. Hon, Linus B. Comins has been renominated for Congress by the Republican Convention for the fourth district of Massachusetts.

The Democratic Convention have nominated srael T. Hatch for re-election to Congress from the Buffalo, N. Y., district. The Legislature of Callifornia will stand as

Opposition Democratic majority .

Senate-Democrats

Opposition Sixteen Senators hold over from the fast session. Of these, nine voted for the resolutions nstructing the U.S. Senators and requesting

admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Con stitution, and seven against them. Ninetee Senators have been elected this year. Of them, thirteen are Democrats and six Opposition two of the six being straight-out Republics

New York, Oct. 4 .- A dispatch from Queberived there yesterday, with sixteen passengers and six of the crew of the burnt steamer Ans ria. One of the passengers is a girl 14 years

The names of the saved are as follows Second cabin—G. Stopel of Mobile, Andrew Lindensheim. Steerage-Conrad Eiffert, Jor-Some confusion seems to prevail in regard seph Smertzeck, Christopher Barcker, Sieu here being two comets, similar in appear- Neilson, Peter Stenson of Winseutz, Johannes tin Folige, cook; Joseph Karze, fireman; Frederick Thefeldt, fireman; Henri Rieper,

> states that the pump in connection with the fire-engine was not in working order. Some attempt was made to render it available, but

Further information respecting the Austria

In the second Congressional district of Massachusetts, Mr. Buffinton has been re-nominated for Congress.

Of William Patterson. Mr. Adrain said to the delegates who renominated him:

"Enoke's comet is barely visible to the naked eye.

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"Mr. Buchanan and myself were elected on the same platform. When Mr. Buchanan sent seen only with the assistance of a telescope.

Gov. Walker—one of the most able and upright

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nother, sometimes four deep. They were finally driven from this last resource, until only one man remained seated on the extreme end Eighteen persons got hold of the chain beeath the bowsprit stay, where they clung till 4 o'clock in the morning. A seaman clambered thence to the bowsprit, and those clinging to the stay passed wet clothing to him until the fire was subdued, so as to render the bowsprit comparatively safe. They remained there till picked off by the boats of the Catarine.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

From the Chicago (Ill.) Democrat, July 31. Something like six weeks since, there arrived

Their previous history partakes strongly of residents of Rome, Randolph county, Georgia,

But, on Wednesday last, he received a line there find an old acquaintance. He went, and, with him. Not knowing his own right, and that materials. his father had no more control over his actions than a perfect stranger, he sobbingly consented. A couple of men, who either were or represented themselves to be officers, were accordingly called; he was placed in a back with them, and they drove to his residence.
Upon their arrival, one of them asked him

for the keys of his trunk, which were unresist ingly given up. The officer then opened the trunk, took out all the money he had, (some \$600 in geld, which remained of about \$1,000, with which he left the South,) packed up a few Anatemy and Physiology in some college in Nashville, Tenn., and that he has probably taken him thither.

kin, and abrogates the supplementary treaty and general regulations.

Art. 2. Provides for the optional appoint-

From the New Bedford Mercury, August 28. Mr. EDITOR: Through the columns of the Mercury I desire to make a brief statement in reply to certain articles which have been re-cently published in the newspapers concerning me. On Monday, the 26th ultimo, my father, Dr. Paul Fitzimons Eve, of Nashville, Tenn., accompanied by one of his friends from the same place, arrived at Chicago, where, as man of proper age, as an unoffending citizen and as an unobtrusive physician, I was quietly earning an honest livelihood. As I have since learned, the sole object of their visit was t find me, (I having been there but a month or so,) and force me to do my father's bidding. Two days after their arrival, I received line through the post office, stating that if would call at room 62 Tremont House, I would find a friend, and, upon going there, was greatly surprised to meet my unexpected father, who peremptorily ordered me to return with him to Tennessee. I objected; he said he had orders from the Governor of Georgia (my native State) to take me, and that it was entirely useless for accompany to my house two men, who repre-

dollars in gold.

I was next ordered to lay hold of my trunk, and did so. Unwilling to leave so abrubtly, I expressed my desire to speak to Julia, the Chinese Commission appointed for the purslightly colored lady, who was keeping house for me, but the men, (hirelings,) under instructions from my father, hurried me off; and so, under the arbitrary control of my father, I have been spirited away to this city, where, under myself, for the time being, in rather an in-pleasant predicament. But, "all is well that ends well." I have some friends here, who will four months' certificate to vessels engaged in not see me imposed upon; and if I succeed in recovering money now due me in the hands of Art. 50. Official correspondence to be, for the future, conducted in English on the part of under pledge to send me off on a whaling voy-

cago within a few days.

I bought Julia and her three children i Floyd county, Georgia, for seven thousand dollars, (\$7,000,) and took them with me to Chicago. According to Southern law, they were my property; and I contend that it belonged to no one to deny my right to confer on them the boon of freedom, having paid for them out of my own legitimate means. On the 17th suppression of piracy.
inst. before Judge Pitman of this city, and Mr. Art. 54. Favored-nation clause. inst., before Judge Pitman of this city, and Mr. Hinton R. Helper, of North Carolina, I executed a paper manumitting the four slaves, and that paper is either now on its way, or has been already received, at Chicago. My father paid the two men, who represented themselves as detective policemen, forty dollars each for their in a year. services. Father is much mistaken when he

between her age and my own. she accompanied me there in accordance with had some previous experience of official (\$30,000,) which has been equally divided be- his people within the comity of nations. tween us.

public, I am yours, respectfully, GEORGE T. EVE. New Bedford, Aug. 24, 1858.

Incident in Mr. Beecher's Church. At the close of the morning sermon, Mr. crowd, rendering it impossible to "budge, who filled his hat, making it too heavy for pas

Sea Losses. up as follows : Total losses for January - 15 \$443.500 Total losses for February 1,182 30 Total losses for March 813.580 Total losses for Ap'l (corrected) 33 Total losses for May 714,000 Total losses for June Total losses for July Total losses for August .

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

compelled to put back.

The London Times says that it appears that in this city a young man named George T. fracture or fractures of the Atlantic cable (for Eve, who brought with him, as his reputed wife, there may be two) will be found at a distance beautiful mulatto woman, and three children, of between two and three hundred miles from the shore. For about 240 miles the depth is The woman is nearly white, and the children only about 410 fathems, and within that range so white they would not be thought otherwise the mischief may easily be repaired; but then by any one not conversant with their origin. a sudden descent occurs to 1,500 fathoms, where it is extremely doubtful if it can be done. the romantic. They were, it seems, formerly The probability seems that it is about this point that the injury has been sustained. Valentia and she a slave when he first became acquainted advices as to the cable continue to be discourwith her. A short acquaintance ripened into aging, but Mr. Henkley is sanguine of making what they called love, but his relatives termed the line serviceable again with his new mag-

Upon his arrival here, he commenced the practice of medicine, his office and dwelling. Tooms being at the same place, No. 124 South Clark street. Though young and unknown, yet number of merchandise brokers to facilitate anything which has been witnessed even amid the might ultimately have succeeded, more commercial intercourse with the various nature of the present

Japanese engineer, and is in successful operation. It is five leagues in length. The Emcation established between the Atlantic and the through the post effice, stating that, if he would call at room No. 62 Tremont House, he would he has ordered telegraphic communication to steamers as large as the Great Eastern, on be established between Jeddo and the provinces | both oceans. The British empire has now the to his infinite surprise, stood face to face with his own father. A long conversation ensued, and Saikaido. An American house established and finally he was told that he must remain at Simoda has offered to furnish the requisite greatest commercial nation in the world. Our

peror is the revocation of the edict against the | Pacific as the future theatre of the struggle. Christians issued by the Emperor Daia-Fusam in 1614. In inture, foreign agents accredited at Japanese ports will be privileged to bring with them one or more Christian preachers for their own and their countrymen's benefit.

The English Treaty with China. The North China Herald has received, from snew aught of the affair, the entire party were on their way southward, leaving his wife penniless, a stranger among strangers, with a helpless family on her hands. We learn from her that his father, Dr. Paul Eve, is a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in a Professor of Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of pages of the Survey and Physiology in the Signed at Henseln, on the 26th ult., by his Excellency the Earl of Eigin and the Imperial fairs of Montenegro, cencludes by saying that Turkey is sick only because they do not wish to permit her to govern herself.

The Government of Russia is substituing a Art. 1. Confirms the treaty of pages of the Confirms the Confirms the treaty of pages of the Confirms the Confirmation of the Confirms the Confirmation the Confirmation of the Confirmation the Co Art. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the

Courts of Pekin and St. James. Art. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establisment of the British Minister at Pekin, his family and snite. Art. 4. Makes provision for the travelling

postal, and other arrangements of the Reside Art. 5. The British Minister to transact busi ness with the Secretary of State on footing of

equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Ministers in London. Art. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and their official rank,

Art. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the Empire. Art. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the interior; arrangements with respect to pass ports, and cities in the hands of rebels. Art. 16. Chinking to be open to trade withyear from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yang tse kiang, as far me to parley or demur. I was then ordered to as Hankow, to be opened, on the evacuation of

Art. 26. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-

Art. 27. Revision of tariff to be decennial. Art. 28. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom houses to be published in English and Chinese all the circumstances—of a nature too compli-cated and delicate to explain here—I confess if he chooses, to commute the transit dues at an ad valorem rate.

Art. 29. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a

age, the probability is that I will return to Chi. Chinese version for the present—and to be con- las politician. After repeated fires, with pis-

Art. 51. The character "I" (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official documents. Art. 52. British ships of war to visit any port in the Empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese offi-

Art. 53. Measures to be concerted for the

Art. 55. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question to be placed in a separate

Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged with-

Mr. Bruce, the Secretary to the Embassy, says Julia is greatly my senior in age, and that and brother of Lord Elgin, is speeding homeshe enticed me away from home. There is ward with that mysterious Chinese treaty, con probably not more than six months' difference cerning which we have received such contra etween her age and my own.

dictory accounts. Mr. Bruce is versed in all news is the threatened breaking out of a serious was not desirous of going to Chicago; the learning of Egyptian diplomacy, and has rious war between the Indians and the miners. my special advice and request. I have never among the Chinese; he is, withal, too shrewd been married to her. It was not of my own accord that she was left penniless in Chicago. Had I not been forced away, my money and myself would have been at her service. My father, through the medium of a New York erick Brace, and we shall retain our confidence paper, intimated that I have gone, or am going, in the information we published some days to sea. His erring or unerring son, as the case | since, until the treaty itself arrives to stop all may be, begs leave to state that, having arrived further speculation on this score. Meanwhile, at the age of manhood, three-and-twenty summers having passed over his head, he has not and pastures new. Having opened wide the the remotest idea of going on a whaling voyage, portals of the Celestial Empire, they are gone and won't go. My grandfather left my sister and to persuade the Emperor of Japan to take a myself a patrimony of thirty thousand dollars, place among civilized monarchs, and to bring Panama by 1,400 majority over the ministerial Hoping not to be under the necessity of will not be a task of much time or difficulty. again bringing my name and affairs before the The commercial importance of a free intercourse with the Japanese has, we believe, been very much over-estimated, both in England and America, but they are a far superior race to rived in Costa Rica. the Chinese. They have minds capable of reasoning upon new facts. They are, as a people, eager for knowledge, and anxious to learn Beecher announced that a colored man, recent: the arts of Europe. When the Chinese manly emancipated, was present, who was offered opportunity to redeem his family at a re- passage steamer, they made haste to burn duced price. At the man's request to take his them; when the Japanese received a present stand at the church door when the audience re- of a steamer from the Dutch, they set about tired, Mr. Beecher said, "Go, and do not budge learning how to manage the vessel, and in a few Star says that the Manchester Cotton Associaan inch." He was speedily surrounded by a months she was manned from stem to stern by tion is distributing a considerable quantity of Japanese sailors, and her engines were worked seed throughout Central America. who filled his hat, making it too heavy for passing around conveniently. When last seen, his The same will probably happen with respect to olly round face was beaming with joy and the steamer which Sir Michael Seymour is now vading Honduras. dripping with perspiration from his efforts to about to present to the Emperor of Japan. collect the silver shower, more welcome than How far the old traditions of the rulers of Ja. that of Jupiter to Danae. He had two hundred | pan are renounced, we do not certainly know, and ninety-seven dollars in his hat, which was for Admiral Stirling's dealings with Japan were

> settlement. The English still fret themselves some about 951,040 the French navy. The Times says: "The fact of the construction of a battering ship was lately contradicted by a Paris paper, but it is nevertheless true. A vessel of that kind, completely 260,750 cased in iron, is now constructing at Cherless favorable than the accounts that have here omit the Territory of Nebraska, is as large as great glee, thus celebrating their victory. "The war has commenced at last between all our States and Territories combined. About While a crowd of people was close about the the white men and the Indians. As I write 1,128,200 bourg, under the direction of M. Joyeux, sub- tofore reached us. The informant of the Dem all our States and Territories combined. About engineer of naval construction." Russia is corat relates that a number of the gold seekers one fifth of that extent, or more than three anvil, it burst, with a tremendous report, one this, companies are being formed outside,

been cooked up by literateurs who never saw

vear .- London Times.

zine soon after leaving Hamburg, and was the advantages of a railroad across this Conti- hot. nent in the British dominions, states that the time from Liverpool to Fraser river, via Panaeen days. Vancouver's Island is also nearer to Canton, China. by over 3,000 miles, than is Panama, and to Australia by over 1,000 miles. Ten days therefore would be saved between England and Australia by the northern route.

The Times writer adds: "The advantages to Great Britain which would accrue, consequent upon the entire service being performed through British territory, are beyond all calculation. The construction of the railway would not merely open up to cultivation a large territory of British North Amerit infatuation. For a long time, every effort, neto-electric machines. Shares have been sold open up to the cultivators of the soil in that tertion for her, but in vain, and at last all but his the father consented to their marriage. He accordingly bought her at the extraordinary price of \$7,000, married her, and they came North toespecially as he had some \$25,000 or \$30,000 to some stimulation of the present control of the present control of property in his own right, left him by lived with economy until he could build him.

The latter has been put up by a to predict that, when the resources of British transatlantic brethren are beldly competing with us for this sovereignty, and events point to the

> An article in the London New Quarterly Review, which attacks the French policy towards Turkey, has caused much sensation in France. It bitterly imputes most unworthy conduct to France, in secretly protracting the war that Russia had made, ostensibly against the Otto-man Empire. The writer, acknowledging the a reliable source, the following summary of the influence France exercises in the present diffi-most important points of the treaty which was cult situation of the Porte, especially in the af-

> > the Empire. Sixty millions of paper money have been already called in and cancelled, but t'appears that a complete reform is to take place. The capital necessary for this new operation is estimated at 100 millions of roubles, three-fourths of which, it is said will be furnished by a direct loan.

The way in which Harwitz beat Morphy at ess, in Paris, is described as follows, in an

"Harwitz won first move, and proposed to play the King's gambit, which the Yankee accepted. Morphy sacrificed a knight for a terrific attack, which, with an inferior antagonist, must have succeeded. Harwitz made a firm defence, and remained after the shock with queen and four pawns to queen and one. By admirable mancovring, the Prussian succeeded in enforcing an exchange of queens, which decided Morphy to resign."

From California.

sented themselves as detective policemen, and, on arriving there, they demanded the key of my trunk, from which they took two hundred my trunk, from which they took two hundred wan, (Formosa,) Swatow, and Kiung-chow, and Kiung-chow, Tai-wan, (Formosa,) Swatow, Tai-wan, (Formosa,) Swato The Alta California says that the election child. Kansas policy. The Democratic majority in from the mail car, passed the latter without the Legislature is twenty two. The candidates | coming in collision. for Congress of the Douglas wing of the Democracy had no opposition, as the Legislature at its last session passed a law postponing the election one year. The Administration Demo-

crats therefore made no nominations. with a Republican delegation to the State Leg-

Legislature. for the New Almaden Quicksilver Mines.

The mines are valued at many millions of "The favorable issue of the doubts which

A fire took place at the town of Indian Digloss is estimated at upwards of \$30,000.

Dates from Victoria, Vancouver Island, are to 27th August, and from Fort Hope, Fraser river, to August 23d. The principal item of Business was very dull at Victoria, and property there had greatly depreciated in value. A

returned to California.

Dates from Honolulu, Saudwich Islands, are to 7th August. On the 27th July, the first whaler of the season, the George Howland, Capt. Pomeroy, arrived at Honolulu. She reports favorable news from the whaling fleet on he Codiack whaling ground. There is no other news of importance from the Islands. Sanor Ohaldia had been elected Governor of candidate. The election, contrary to expecta-

ion, passed off quietly. Dates from Valparaiso to August 15 report we hope ere long to see it reproduced, peace prevailing throughout Chili. Bolivia had of life.—Boston Transcript, Sept. 28. reduced her army one-half. Gen. Lamar, the American Minister, had ar-

There is nothing important from Nicaragua. The United States vessels Savannah and Saratoga were at San Juan. The Plymouth sailed r Aspinwall on the 1st instant. The Honduras railway project is regarded as entirely abandoned. The cholera was disap-

pearing from Guatemala. The Salvador correspondent of the Panama

The Merrimac and Decatur were at Callao. It is rumored that San Salvador is about in-It is reported that Peru is about declaring

war against Ecuador. Venezuela accounts say an attempt at revoand ninety-seven dollars in his hat, which was soon made the round number.—N. Y. Evening worse than useless, and some of the histories of the American embassies have unfortunately without armed soldiers, though nearly a thousand men collected. He turned backward with the islands; but there is great reason for con- several influential Liberals, and was arrested. The marine disasters of the year thus far foot fidence that Lord Elgin will readily obtain all Gen. Seublette, with the Spanish and Brazilian that we have a right to ask, and that his return | Ministers, started from Caracas for Laguayra, to this country may be looked for in the present | and telegraphic dispatches from the former place give hopes of a speedy and satisfactory

Total for nine months - 229 6,848,391 also greatly augmenting her navy. Her own had returned to Leavenworth and Lawrence; times the size of California, is said to be fit for piece striking Dr. William Kennedy, the only amidst a crowd of some 800 men, who are all same period in 1857 - 445 14,753,300 yards are not sufficient for the purpose, and she that he had seen one of the returned miners, agricultural or grazing purposes.

has been having vessels built in England, who did not get any gold at all, but believes | Chief Justice Eckels, of Utah, has received fragment of iron, weighing about ten pounds, ing they start up the river. I fear that every France, and America, under the superintend there is gold at Pike's Peak, though too little from the President leave of absence for three struck a white oak post about six inches in Indian there is gold at Pike's Peak, though too little from the President leave of absence for three struck a white oak post about six inches in Indian they meet will get but little mercy at ence of her own naval officers. The Baltic to pay for the digging. It can only be reached months, and will visit Washington. He undian the superintend there is gold at Pike's Peak, though too little mercy at ence of her own naval officers. The Baltic to pay for the digging. It can only be reached months, and will visit Washington.

All the other accounts continue to be favorable; and even the Democrat suggests that this recent experiments induce the belief that the fracture or fractures of the Atlantic cable (for a Pacific railroad it would not be over seven-miners to discourage emigration and prevent increasing competition at the mines.

General Cass's Dispatch to our Minister in Nicaragua.

A letter, said to have been written by Secre tary Cass to our Minister in Nicaragua, with nstructions to read it to the Nicaraguan Government, is published in some of the papers. After having admonished Nicaragua that such an insult as was contained in the proclamation have called for the immediate dismissal of their epresentative Minister at Washington, if th y and been in the position of France or England. eeds to call attention to the treachery of the rulers of Central America in relation to the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, and intimates that a de nand for reparation will be made and insisted without regard to that feebleness which itherto has given them a sort of impunity. In firm, dignified, and statesmanlike language, he refutes the calumnies of the Belly manifesto and he points out that those very Governments are now in power through the effective exertions of the United States against Walker and his band. When past differences have been thoroughly analyzed, he proceeds to lay down mportant principles for our future guidance. He says:

"But the establishment of a political protec-torate by any of the Powers of Europe over any of the independent States of this continent, or, in other words, the introduction of a scheme of policy which would carry with it a right to interfere in their concerns, is a measure to which the United States have long since arowed their opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, they will resist with all the means in their power. * * * While the just rights of sovereignty of the States occupying this region should always be respected, we shall expect that these rights will be exercised in a spirit befitting the occasion and the wants and circumstances that have arisen. Sovereignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local Governments, even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other na-tions than they have been, would be permitted, in a spirit of Eastern isolation, to close these gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretensi that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them, and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust regulations as would prevent their general use.'

Railroad Accident-Fatal Result. Baltimore, Oct. 4.—The railroad train from Philadelphia, due here at three o'clock this morning, was detained till six, in consequence of running over a horse at Perryville, about thirty-six miles from Baltimore. The baggage car was thrown from the track, and Peter Mc Girk, baggage master, killed. Another, named Reuben Jamar, was severely hurt. The passengers escaped uninjured. The reporter of the Associated Press is in

debted to C. J. Gibbons, Esq., mail agent, who was in the mail car when the disaster occurred, for the following additional particulars: "The train approaching the Susquehanna, the locomotive was switched off the main track, while the rest proceeded down the grade. The mail car struck a horse, and was thrown down an embankment of a few feet, turning end for end in its transit. Mr. Reuben Jamar, one of The steamer Moses Taylor arrived at New the oldest conductors on the road, but not in against 16,726 for the corresponding period of York yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 6th, and three hun-but not dangerously injured; Mr. McDuffie, the lian colonies. Emigration to all parts of the The election, which took place on 1st September, has resulted in the success of the Adthrough baggage master, was cut on the head ministration Democratic State ticket, by from and Baltimore road, was instantly killed. It is

"The passenger cars, which were detached

GENERAL SUMMARY.

month had an excellent effect, and there is now to the Attorney General for an injunction upo A duel was fought on Angel Island, opposite crop, and one that will be in a condition to not acceded to by the Board. The correspond-

lions of bushels went to waste. The present pointment of Mr. Miller as her representative tols, at six paces, Ferguson was shot in the | yield promises to be of a hardness and strength thigh, breaking the bone. The other party that will make up the apparent deficiency. A was scratched on the wrist by a stray bullet. Johnston was formerly a member of the State ble article with shippers. Well informed par-The Government of the United States has ties believe that, in respect to the quality of the commenced a suit in the U. S. District Court grain, the crop will prove superior to that of the

ollars. It is charged that the title under hung about the corn crop some months since is which the present possessors hold it is a forged of immense importance to our Western railways. The prospect now is, that the deliveries of the cereals at Chicago within the coming few gings, El Dorado county, about midnight of the 27th of August, by which the entire busion of the roads are already beginning to reap the ess portion of the town was consumed. The | benefit of the increased willingness of farmers to part with their produce."

> of the artist, Savings Bank building, next the when standing on the shores of the great lakes, with the surging sound of the waves in her ears, and vague memories of her childhood's far-off home in her heart. She stands on the sandy beach, her fine head erect, and her folded hands resting upon the fishing net, which is gracefully drawn around her for drapery. Indian orna-ments are on her arms and neck, and a beach bird, the pet and companion of the young Indian maiden, is by her side. petite is full of originality and sentiment, and we hope ere long to see it reproduced, the size

Halifax, Sept. 29.—Cyrus W. Field, Esq., New York: I bring instruments and regulations for testing and working, on certain when Valentia will be particularly watchful for signals. It is hoped, by establishing a system nals through. The conductor is not broken; the defect is loss of insulation 280 miles from Valentia. It is possible, by sending a certain aind of electricity, to improve the insulation, and thus the difficulty may be overcome for a time. From the nature of the defect, signals, even at present, may be received at Valentia from Newfoundland, and not vice versa. Everything will be done to restore communication Mr. Brett thinks the cable can be lifted and repaired. C. W. LUNDY.

When Cyrus W. Field returned from his brief trip to Canada, he found more than a thousand letters waiting for him, most of them from strangers, asking all sorts of questions, and many begging favors and donations to various bjects. He could not be much worse bored, if he were President.

or the territory of the continent over which they exercise control, contains an area of two millions five hundred thousand square miles. How much is that? It is fifteen and a half times concerning these mines, on the faith of a gen- York; nearly twice as large as the whole of

The examination of Capt. Townsend, of the slaver Echo, was concluded at Boston, on Tuesday, and the prisoner was fully committed for piracy, to take his trial before the Circuit Court, on the 15th of October. Several of the U.S. brig Dolphin's officers were recognised as witnesses, in \$500 each. A new complaint was entered against Townsend for a misdemeanor, under the fourth section of the act of 1818, which he pleaded not guilty, and was held in the sum of \$5,000, and the witnesses were held in \$100 each. This alleges that Townsend was engaged in the transportation of slaves; and, if convicted, makes him liable to a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, with imprisonment for Mora and Martinez (accusing the United ates of aiding the Walker filibusters) would of court. The prisoner is represented as being three to seven years, according to discretion calm, and confident that he will be sent to Charleston, S. C., for trial, and be acquitted there. His counsel, Messrs. Train & Paine, and possessed a stable Government, Gen. Cass | will make an effort before the Circuit Court to obtain a transfer of jurisdiction.

John Jacob Astor, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, visited Philadelphia in early life, and consulted some of the oldest hatters as to the policy of his settling here, and establishing mself in business. Considerable attention was given to the matter, but it was determined that the trade was overdone, and that in fact there was no opening. The enterprising stranger immediately directed his footsteps to New York, and in the course of years, as is well known, became the great millionaire of the commercial metropolis.

One James Thorp, a colored individual, and part of Jersey last week, on a mission to discover a James Thorp, who was entitled to an estate of \$75,000, left by a planter in North Carolina. The teamster turns out to be the man. He was born on the estate, but was sent North to be educated, had his schooling at Norristown, Pa., is married, and is said to be industrious and worthy.

The late Ebenezer Francis, of Boston, has bushels. made no bequest to Harvard College, but willed \$200,000 to each of his daughters, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Bowditch, left legacies to the amount of \$100,000 to various parties, and placed the balance of his fortune in trust for the benefit of nine grandchildren, the interest to go to his daughters during their lifetime.

All hopes of the safety of the unfortunate Mr. Thurston, who was carried away from terra firma in a balloon, have been abandoned. Search was made throughout the country in the vicinity of the place of ascension, but no traces of the lost man found. Mr. Bannister, who has been searching for Thurston, thinks now that "the violent motion of the balloon, swaying to and fro in the air, and its great elevation (three miles) caused the unfortunate man to resign his hold, and drop to the earth, in which case he must have been dashed to such minute particles, as to leave but few traces.' A body was found, on Friday last, in the river near Chatham, C. W., which was supposed at first to be that of Mr. Thurston, but, upon investigation, it was found that the dress did not orrespond with that of the balloonist.

For the first time in the history of emigraon to the United States from the British islands, there is now a preponderance in the movement towards Australia and Canada over towards these shores. The official returns made up in England show that, for the first three months of 1858, the aggregate number of emigrants from Great Britain was 16,000, of 372,725. This was reduced to less than one half in 1857, when the emigration only reached some 180,000.

The Dudley Observatory quarrel has assumed a new phase. Mrs. Blandina Dudley, in a letter written at Albany on the 17th inst. and addressed to Mr. Thomas W. Olcott threatens to revoke her endowment of \$50.000 unless the property and control of the Observatory are vested in the Regents of the University It is stated that private letters from the West of the State of New York. The lady has represent the yield of the corn crop as much appointed her nephew, Mr. Rutger B. Miller, to act as her agent, in conference with the ticket, for the local officers, had been elected,

The warm weather of the early part of the Trustees, and this agent now threatens to apply every indication that we shall have a two-thirds | the Trustees, if Mrs. Dudley's proposition is coasting trade.

Art. 50. Official correspondence to be, for the future, conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Conducted in English of En

Important news reaches us from the Society Islands, dated at Raiatea and Tahaa, on the 9th of June, and at Tahiti on the 12th of July The Governors of the first-named Islands, who have the power of appointing or dethroning the King, had, it appears, taken the supreme power from Tamatoa V, son of Queen Pomare, of Tahiti, who was elected Chief Magistrate about a year ago. The ex-King then decided to return to the home of his mother. Pomare, and thus the Islands were left without a ruler. In this emergency, the Governors offered Consul Owen, of the United States, to surrender the islands Tahaa and Raiatea to our Government. and handed him official letters to that effect for transmission to Washington. This move Miss Lander's statuette of Virginia Dare, of England and France, who incited a sort of which arrived in ship Malabar with Crawford's revolution against the Governors. In this state statue of James Otis, is unpacked, and can be of affairs, the French war brig Hydrographe seen for the remainder of this week at the room | arrived at Raiatea, and her commander took Mr Thomas Croft and Mr. Jordan, American citi-Museum. This beautiful work of art, which is zens, into custody, and conveyed them to Tahiti, on account of their annexation proclivi-

The workmen employed in cutting up the cable in the machine-shop at the Brooklyn navy yard found a break a short time since in the communicating copper wire, about three eighths of an inch long, through which the saw the disconnection must have occurred during the process of manufacture, and therefore leading to the very great probability that other similar lesions may have occurred in other parts of the cable. What have the electricians to say in regard to this fact, which is reliably authenticated ?- New York Times.

The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on the 25th ult., twenty two days out. The Mormons were quiet and orderly at the time of departure. A violent snow storm was encountered by the train west of Laramie. The Indians on the route were quiet. The weekly Santa Fe mail left Independence on the 27th ultimo.

During September, the amount of foreign dry goods imported at New York was \$5,576 307, against \$4,235,084 for the same month last year. This is an indication of the revival in busin The falling off in the imports, however, for the last nine months, is about \$24,000,000, compared with the same period last year, notwith standing we have what is called a "low tariff." It is proposed to hold a general Convention

of managers of Western railroads in the city of of the long struggle between the Atlantic lines gives great encouragement to the entire railway interest, and it is generally believed that a beneficent change in the management of Convention will endorse the main features of the St. Nicholas agreement, and adopt a gene The possessions of the Hudson Bay Company, ral policy in conformity therewith.

held on Friday last, on the question of incorporating their town.; that the opposition to The Pike Peak Gold Mines.

larger than the State of California; about corporating their town; that the opposition to the Corporation carried the day, and were so Indian war has also broken out, to make a tleman just from Leavenworth, which is much the thirty-one States of the Union, and, if we charged it with gunpowder, and fired it with from Fort Yale of August 16th says: surgeon in the place, and breaking his leg. A excited and all talking; and to-morrow morn-

A telegraphic dispatch from New Orleans, injury adding every possible insult." dated the 29th ultimo, says, that the report of the "Board of Health for the week past is very similar to that of the preceding week, the figures being as follows: Week ending the 20th, total deaths 628, fever deaths 460. Week ending the 27th, total deaths 619, fever deaths 444. Showing a decrease for the past week in the total number of deaths of 9, and of fever deaths of 16. The deaths in the Charity Hospital in twenty four hours, ending at 6 o'clock most beneficial and wonderful. en Monday evening, were 9, while for the 24 hours ending last Tuesday evening they reach-

A physician, writing from New Orleans on the 23d alt., describes the fever as very prevalent, and up to that time without abatement The disease is more malignant than in 1854 and 1855, and many physicians consider it worse than the fever of 1853, taking the number of population into account—for everybody has left the city who could. Strangers should by all means avoid coming here until very late the season—say lat of December; certainly not before the middle of November. low fever was worse last week than the week be fore, and so far (Thursday) is worse this week

There have been received at Chicago duing the last week 11,201 barrels of flour, 234,321 bushels wheat, 232,731 bushels corn, 13,211 bushels cats, and 18,885 bushels barley, making 555,153 bushels grain. The total reeipts of the season, up to this time, are 339.588 barrels flour, 7,864,399 bushels wheat, 7,328,869 One James Thorp, a colored individual, and also a teamster in Newark, has fallen upon pleasant lines. A gentleman appeared in that nearly nineteen million bushels of grain—name-Pork, Mess-Pork, Prime bushels corn, 1,850,079 bushels oats, and probly, 18,791,287 bushels.

The shipments during the last week have been 5,256 barrels flour, 346,347 bushels wheat, Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs and 264,282 bushels corn-making 636,909 bushels of grain. The total shipments of the season are now 271,612 barrels flour, 7,275,392 Wool, Pulled bushels wheat, 6,647,234 bushels corn, 1,212,090 Wool, Fleece, common bushels oats—making a total of over sixteen million bushels of grain—namely, 16,492,776

Wheat sold here yesterday at \$1.15 for white winter, \$1.07 a \$1.08 for No. 1 red winter; 89 cents No. 1 spring, and 74 a 75 cents for No. 2 spring—all in store. The best corn sold at 60 cents, delivered on board of vessels,—Chicago The Cass-Yrissarri steamer, Capt. Slocum, be-

longing to the American, Atlantic, and Pacific Ship Canal Company, arrived at Key West after a rough passage, on the 18th ult., all safeproving herself a good and stanch sea-boat. The Cass-Yrissarri took in a supply of coal, and sailed for San Juan del Norte on 22d, to take her place on Lake Nicaragua, as a part of the line of the New Transit route, via Nicara-New York, October 4 .- Marshal Rynders has eturned from New Bedford with Macomler,

the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Hai-

dee, which recently landed nine hundred slaves

Col. Lander was pushing the work with all possible dispatch, and was in hopes of reaching Lard, in barrels

Lard, in kegs

12.00 @14.00

Lard, in barrels

Lard, in kegs hundred miles of the road is finished, and an Butter, Western additional force is now at work beyond Salt Butter, State

The Indians are friendly, and the health of Wool, Unwashed . The Western papers contain very contradictory accounts relative to the South Platte gold | Wool, Fleece, common

of October.

The electricians engaged on the Atlantic Telegraph appear unanimous in the opinion that the insulation of the cable has become injured by height and the cable has been an expectation of the cable has been and the cable has been an expectation of the cable has been an expectation. jured by being suspended upon some projectng point of a steep bank, and thus gradually jured by its own weight. The soundings aken a few hundred miles from the Irish coast show that a bank or steep range exists, the highest and lowest points of which are eight niles apart, showing a difference in elevation of 7,200 feet. But no one can form an idea of space of eight miles-whether the sides of the precipitous cliffs, or whether it be a gentle slope. This spot, which is about 300 miles from the Valentia end of the cable, is supposed o be the one where the insulation of the cable has been injured.

expressed by our correspondent B. F. J., on Saturday last. We copy the following extract from an official statement dated Valentia September 12, wherein this idea is set forth as be ing the prevalent one among the electricians: "It must always remain a matter of doubt, the speed of the cable was observable at all un-til the top of the bank had been reached; and had this been the case, it is quite possible that | Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very s the cable may have remained suspended upon some projecting points on the steep, and its insulation soon become gradually injured by its own weight. This is of course but a probable conjecture, based upon the facts above stated, But at the same time it is impossible to account. in any other way for the cable having become damaged since its submersion."

This idea seems to coincide with the opinion

An official letter has been received in this city from the paymaster of the army at Fort ancouver, Washington Territory, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract relative to the operations in that quar ter against the Indians, and the death of Lieut.

"On the 15th instant, (August,) an affair of some consequence occurred with the command under Major Garnett, of the 9th infantry, now in the field in the Yakima country. A detachment of only fifteen men, under Lieut. Jesse K. Allen, 9th intantry, made a night attack, and surprised and captured 21 men, 50 women, with passed in the solid gutta percha, showing that a corresponding number of children, 70 horses, end 24 head of cattle. Although it resulted in the death of Lieut. Allen, a very estimable officer, it is regarded as a brilliant and creditab affair, calculated to give prestige to the troops.' George W. Bell, a mulatto, arrested at St.

Louis for being a negro in the State without a license, stated that his father was a negro, but his mother was a white woman, and the owner of his father, in Virginia. He insisted that he should be considered as following the condition of his mother, and as therefore a white man in the eye of the law. The annual assessment in St. Louis shows that there are in that city 929 slaves, valued at \$456,055. A slave boy and his wife, from Mississippi, were followed to Chicago the other day, a reward of \$700 having been offered for their recovery; but while the slave-catchers were watching the house where they stopped, they were taken out the back door, and forwarded by express to Canada. A colored man named William Brodie, of the

arque Overman, of New York, who was convicted some time since in Darien, Ga., of attempting to inveigle slaves, was last week hired out for sixty-five years, to James B. Stripling, of Buffalo on the 13th inst. The favorable issue Tatnal county, Georgia, for \$553, the amount of fine and costs of suit. The wife of Horace Vernet, the distinguished

painter, recently died at Paris. He has now left but his two grandsons-children of his daughter, wife of Paul Delaroche, the gifted

The Fraser river gold diggings are practically a failure. There is doubtless gold in the resmall village in Kane county, an election was gion, but the water in the river is not likely to be low enough to allow of operations before the weather shall become too cold for work. An elated thereat that they procured an old anvil, residence in the country perilous. A letter

New York, Sept. 29.—The R yal mail steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 18th instant, arrived here this morning. The steamers Alps and Ariel arrived at Southampton on the 17th, and the Canada at Liverpool on the 18th.

The general new is unimportant.

Advices from Valentia in relation to the S220 a £360.

The steamer Hammonia exploded her maga-

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Coffee, Java

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, October 5, 1858. Flour, State brands . . \$4.95 @ 5.10 Flour, State brands, extra . 5.20 @ 5.40 Flour, Western 0.00 @ 0.00 Flour, Southern 5.50 @ 5.85 Bye Flour 3.25 (a) 4.15 Corn Meal . . . 4.15 @ 4.85 Oats and a way and a second Clover Seed 7.00 @ 8.00 Timothy Seed 2.50 @ 2.75 Bacon, Sides river. The expedition will winter at Laramie. Cheese Col. Lander starts for Washington on the 5th Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java Wool, Pulled Iron, Scotch, Pig - . . . 22.00 @23 00

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Esq., the business man of the firm of J. C. Ayer & Co Lowell. A short acquaintance with the gentleman cor the nature of the ground in this intervening nary measure to pass them around the world. Mr. Ayer

of Davis's Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bo tle, and, by using if according to the directions, was er

the least trouble from my complaint since.

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A SCRAP OF HISTORY-CHANGES. . In the great struggle of 1840, the Whig party, which had scarcely more than crystallized

into shape, embraced large numbers of men

who now belong to the Republican party, men who have not changed their position since, but simply waited for "things to come round," and who were anti-Slavery then, as now. Among them was Mr. Giddings, and none labored harder than he for the result of that memorable year; and no county or district of the whole nation gave so large a majority as that represented by him. In the natural course of things, one who had so labored, and whose constituents had so voted, might have expected a share of

that it pervaded both parties then, while one party now dares seek a cure of the disease. From Mr. Giddings we learn an incident in the history of that day, which shows how deeply that poison infected the rulers at Washing on, of whatever party. Gen. Harrison speni some weeks in Washington previous to his in-auguration; and during that time Mr. Giddings made his first Anti Slavery speech, upon and against the bill of Mr. Thompson, for supporting the Florida War. In it he laid down the great doctrines of the Republican party of to-day, that the power and influence of the General Government should be exerted for Liberty, and not for Slavery—that Freedom was national, and Slavery sectional. He spoke amidst constant interruptions; and the opposition immediately assailed the Whigs as an abolition party, and a furious assault was made upon the Whigs for holding fellowship with a man who could after such sentiments. Mr. Thompson, a South Carolina Whig, who had just brought

member of the Whig party.

Mr. G. replied with just severity, intensely exciting the lords of the lash, and was menaced with assault by Mr. Alford, of Georgia.

Many of the leading Whigs were annoyed at the charge of abolitionism, and, now that the election was carried, were ready to cast off their true friends, to propitiate the Slave Power.

We then let down a rope, and pulled up one person, who proved to be the steward. Anoth-Gen. Harrison even proposed to set the charge of abolition at rest in his inaugural, and pre- by the rope.

When Mr. G. called on the President elect, he saw in the coldness with which he was received the visible effects of Southern influence so plainly that he never presented himself served in the war of 1812, and for whose elec-

Neither Mr. Thompson nor his State had en the Whig party any efficient support; he retired, at the end of four years, with an ample fortune, and has long since been politically forgotten.

son, but I was informed that the helmsman had deserted his post, and that the vessel, being left to herself, headed to the wind of her

In the course of the eighteen years since own accord. those days, the Whig party has disappeared,

"For our part, we have for some time past take place as any other event morally certain in and sunk kissing each other. le was fought and won, have broken up the of his carriage-but wolves overtook and de

many of his most prominent friends played out their parts, and made their final exit. Thompson and Giddings still live, one rich in the spoils of office, and the other rich in the conscious satisfaction of duty done. We hope they may yet see the final triumph of the principles on which they then differed.—Ashtabula Sentinel.

From the South Side (Va.) Democrat. SLAVE TRADE AND PIRACY-A NON-SEQUI-TUR.

While we regard the existing laws with regard to the slave trade as seriously defective, involving as they do upon the Government both odious duties and onerous expenses, to secure very doubtful benefits, we feel compelled to object to a comparison between the trade in slaves between the States, and the slave trade so-called, which subjects both to whatever odium may attach to one. To say nothing more, this idea demands, as a necessity, that every opponent of the slave trade on moral grounds, to be consistent, must equally oppose the commerce in slaves between the Southern States. We should deeply regret the prevalence of any such impression. It could but enhance the antagonism which exists so largely and so unreasonably, as we think, in the Northern States, to the institution of the Scuth, and bring into disrepute a large and respectable body of Scuthern gentlemen, as sound and reliable in their views of the domestic institution as any men in the Scuth who think the slave trade from Africa, per se, wrong, independent of material injuries which might accrue from its revival.

the black race in Africa is infinitely inferior to that of the slaves of the South. The latter have been advanced in the scale of civilization by contact with the white man and subjection to him infinitely beyond what they would have been, if left to their native barbarism. No body of native Africans show at this minute the smallest superiority to their traditional harbarism, while the African slaves of this continent are more happy as men, more useful as labor ers, and more enlightened as Christians, than they could possibly have been but for their present relation. To restrict the commerce in em between the States would not only be violative of rights, but largely destructive of this condition of things—securing no possible pur-pose of advancement to the slaves themselves, and, in many instances, so reducing their value as to lessen the influence of personal interest for the security of their happiness and the protection of their comfort. This commerce simply transfers the slave from one field of labor to another, surrounding him all the while with the same laws, and subjecting him to precisely the same influences in the place to which he goes as in that whence he comes.

It is the simple transfer of property. The slave trade—that which is denounced as piracy by the law—has no such feature in it ts denunciation as piracy, whether justifiable at least a show of reason—both from the cruel-ties which have always attended the traffic, perpetrated by the trader himself, and from the not I do not know, fell into the sea, and was barbarities it perpetuates in Africa. If the soon left far behind. The fourth officer was in rearly a man in years, and quite a man in trader, for the sake of gain, can do half what is this boat. He cut her loose from the dayits. alleged against him, packing his human cargo with the indifference he would show to inani mate objects, crowding his decks to take the chances of life and death for a heavy freightwhat must be the temptation to the barbarous chiefs who furnish his cargoes? It is because the trade perpetuates the barbarism of Africa, gives rise to the wars which desolate her, and tempts the cruelties from which Slavery is so and several women. vast a relief, that the moral objections to the

African slave trade are urged. We confess that we do not think the conclusion a just one—that the slave trade should take the grade of piracy because of these object tions—yet still they are strong enough to show, that though the African slave trade be so denounced, it is a non-sequitur, that any reflection on Slavery in the South or the commerce in slaves here is intended, or follows as a natpral consequence.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER AUSTRIA.

STATEMENT OF MR. BREW. I took passage at Southampton on the 4th, in the steamship Austria, Capt. Heydtmann, which left Hamburg on the 2d. We sailed at 5 P. M., the evening being a little misty. We in consequence anchored between the Isle of ing anchor, an unfortunate accident occurred, by which one of the crew lost his life. Owing to some mismanagement, the anchor ran out, whirling the capstan around with terrific force,

and hurling the men in all directions. Two were severely injured, and one thrown overboard. He was supposed to have been instantly killed, as he never rose to the surface. From from very culpable negligence of some of the Dickens's family were a drag upon his liberal the time the ship we laid on her course, we experienced strong westerly winds. On the 12th the weather was more favorable, and on the 13th a speed of eleven knots had been attainfavors, of the new Administration. But the ed, and all were in hopes of reaching New poisen of the slaveholding influence rankled in York by the 18th. At a little after 2 o'clock P. M., I was on the

the national heart then as it does now, except quarter deck, when I saw a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. Some women ran aft, exclaiming, The ship is on fire—what will become of us?" The ship was put at half-speed, at which she continued until the magazine exploded, from effect. There was a which, I infer, the engineers were instantly suffocated. I only walked from where I was, on the quarter deck, to the waist of the ship, when focated. I only walked from where I was, on I saw the flames spreading through the lights amidships. As the ship was head to the wind, Six hundred souls were supposed to be on the fire travelled with fearful rapidity. I then went to the man at the wheel, and told him to Mr. Brew is the only British subject saved. put the vessel with her side to the wind. He He is in the British civil service, and on his way hesitated—probably did not understand me, as he was a native of Hamburg. I then got a German gentleman to speak to him. At this time, I saw some persons letting down the boat on the port side of the quarter deck. What became of the boat I don't know, but think she was crushed under the screw. I then went to get a boat over from the starboard side of the forward that abominable bill, volunteered the vindication of the Whigs from such a charge, in a speech in which he insultingly assailed Mr. G., characterizing him as the most obscure until the people got out, when we returned and launched it over the side of the ship, when the people all rushing into it again, it descended with great violence into the water, and it was

er, in the act of being hauled up, was strangled pared a paragaaph for that purpose, which, at the instance of Mr. Clay, was so changed as to make it inoffensive to Mr. Giddings, and those All the first-cabin passengers were on the poop, with the exception of a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room. Many of the second-cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by the fire. Some of them them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. tion he had so assiduously and effectually la- The last woman who was drawn up said there were six already suffocated. We now perceived that the ship had got her head to the wind again, so that the flames came over the quarter deck. In consequence of the crowd, I could yet Mr. T., being a slaveholder, was promptly deck. In consequence of the crowd, I could appointed Minister to Mexico, from which post not get to the wheel-house to ascertain the rea-

At this time the scene on the quarter deck and in its place has risen the Republican party, was indescribable, and truly heart-rending, whose leading doctrines are the same as those for which Mr. Giddings was denounced as an husbands seeking their wives—wives in search obscure member," and in defence of which of their husbands-relatives looking after relathe President, who had swept the political bat-tle-field like a hurricane, dared not lift his voice, but sought to repudiate as a contamination; madly crying to be saved, but few perfectly the field like a hurricane, dared not lift his voice, but sought to repudiate as a contamination; and the Charleston Mercury, the leading paper of South Carolina, now acknowledgingly says: sea; relatives, clasped in each others' arms, and a respect for our laws may rightfully delooked to the mastery of the General Govern leaped over and met a watery grave. Two mand? Lieut. Maffit had reason to believe

the course of human affairs. The whole his tory of the country for the last twenty or thirly years points to this result as inevitable in the usual course of things. The South could, ere the usual course of things. The South could, ere the the course of the country for the last twenty or thirly years points to this result as inevitable in the stewards and assistant founded, that it is impossible to say which shows that there is a fearful disrespect for our Federal laws; and years and executed. So eager were persons of all classes to see him, that 3,000 persons of all classes to see him, that 3,000 persons of all classes to see him, that it is impossible to say when one of the vessels has been taken, now, when one of the vessels has been taken, the points of the country for the last twenty or thirty see and Asia, the past and the present, the old world and the new, are so blended and th them girls, made his wife jump in, then deadly sequence of effect from cause, which was blessed his six eldest children, made them jump rolling over her destinies; but she has failed to in one after the other, and followed them with interpose for her protection, and now no mortal an infant in his arms. I at this time was effort within the Union, in our judgment, can are standing outside of the bulwarks, holding on by the davits, leaning out to avoid the flames, Government. It may be propitisted and postponed, as the man pursued by wolves arrested their attacks by throwing one child after another out of his partiage. But wolves arrested their attacks by throwing one child after another out of his partiage. But wolves arrested their officers will claim half the f his carriage—but wolves overtook and de oured him at last."

Through these changes, that President and others. I let myself down by a rope, passing over a man who was clinging to it, but who refused to come with me. I took out a penknife to cut the tackle; the large blade broke, and then I severed it with the small blade. The ship then passed ahead, and as the boat approached the screw, I found the boat was drawn towards it. I tried to keep it away, but the screw caught the boat and capsized it over me. I dived away from the ship and came to the surface near the boat, which was now keel upwards. I got on her, and by pressing on one

side, with the assistance of a wave, she righted, but was still swamped; the oars had been knocked out by the screw; the only thing I could find in her to paddle with, was some laths nailed together as a sheathing for the sides; when I looked around, the ship was a quarter of a mile from me; I could see the ladies and geatlemen jumping off the poop into the water in twos and threes, some of the ladies being in flames; several hesitated to leap from the burning ship until the last moment, as the height was twenty-two feet, and were only at length compelled to throw themselves off, to avoid a

more painful death. In half an hour, not a soul was to be seen on the poop; I pulled after the ship, and picked seven, after being five hours in the water, got within hail of the sailing vessel; she put off a boat and took us on board; she proved to be the French barque Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renaud, of Nantes, bound from Newfoundland to the Isle of Bourbon, with fish; she had, up to that time, rescued forty passengers of the burning steamer, chiefly taken off the bowsprit,

though a few were taken up floating around. At about eight o'clock, one of the metallic boats came up, with about twenty-three persons, including the second and third officers. Afterwards three or four men were picked up, floating on a piece of broken boat. The sec ond officer was taken up, having been swimming, with nothing to float him, for six hours. The second and third officers were severely burned. One male passenger was burnt fright fully, and some of the other male passengers There were but six women saved, three of whem were burnt, one in a shocking

He gave clothes, as far as he could furnish them, to the suffering passengers, and acted as a nurse, doctor, and surgeon, to the burnt people, dressing the wounds of the females with a delicacy and tenderness that evinced a benevolent and amiable disposition.

I did not see an officer of the ship during the fire, and am certain there was not one of them or the crew on the poop, except a man at the wheel for a short time. I understand that when the captain heard of the fire, he rushed on deck, without a cap, and when he saw the flames, exclaimed, "We are all lost!" He tried to get out a boat, which, accidentally or She was carried under the screw, and smashed. and several in her were drowned. Three or four men escaped on a fragment, and were picked up by the Maurice, as before stated. About the same time, one metallic life-boat was let down from the port bow and swamped, but got cleared away with about thirty-three persons in her, including the first and third officers

The men in this boat capsized her two or three times, in trying to clear her of water. by letters in Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey, that Ten persons were thus drowned, including some the great ex-reviewer, who cherished the warm women. They afterwards bailed her out with est regard for Dickens, most earnestly had life-preservers, cut in two, and pulled to the urged on him the necessity of making a provist the story, 'Mr. Whiston, no answer was to be up in heaven. Maurice, having picked up two or three pas- ion for the future, while his health and means sengers before reaching the barque. Altopermitted, and that, even seven years after his ether, there were sixty seven souls taken to marriage, Dickens had not done anything of Whiston think "how wisely our blessed Saviour

he Maurice during the night. A Norwegian barque came up with the steam-

The Maurice had no communication with the | wealthy was very foolish, and it naturally an-

Fayal, to deposit the rescued passengers. At about two o'clock the same afternoon, she | ing, and patronizing society of the Lady Clem Wight and the main land; sailed again at 4 fell in with the barque Lotus, Captain Trafy, o'clock on the following morning. In weight of Yarmouth, N. S., from Liverpool, for Halifax. As I was anxious to get on British ter- The members of Mr. Dickens's family were ritory, Capt. Trafy kindly gave me a passage. another source of dissatisfaction to his wife, it He was anxious to take all the American cities is said. From his father, Mr. John Dickens zens, but there was such a rush of foreigners immortalized in "David Copperfield," as the into the boats, that only one load of eleven renowned Wilkins Micawber, who was always could be got off, and even several of those were waiting for something to turn up-down to the oreigners. The fire is known to have arisen youngest of his numerous brothers, Charles

> dient to fumigate the steerage with burning ernment pensioner and newspaper reporter the boatswain, under the superintendence of his children, but it did not. It was muddled the fourth officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain, to dip in the tar, in order to produce smoke. The end became too hot to Of course he submitted to it, prodigal as he is, old, and he let it drop upon the deck, to and of course, also, his wife did not like it. which it set fire. The tar upset, and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without circumstances—in the profuse explanations we effect. There was nothing at hand to meet are at a loss to know precisely what they are-

to British Columbia.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of September 28. THE ECHO SLAVE CASE.

The examination of Captain Townsend is still continued in Boston, but not a single fact that has not been published in the Inquirer had been elicited by the evidence up to Saturday last. The whole of the story amounts to this: that the officers of the Dolphin saw Captain Townsend on board the Echo—that he did not acknowledge, after the Echo was sent to Charleston, that he was captain of the vessel-that he was taken to Key West, where the United States Marshal would not receive him—that thence the Dolphin sailed for New York, and that subsequently Townsend was taken to Bos-Captain Townsend appears in court on, and altogether is quite a lion. There will be a reliance on the part of Townsend's coun-sel, probably, on the blunders committed in not lucting this case according to the strict letcustody, on the ground that they were danger-

When the whole matter is concluded, it will be necessary to present the entire review of the case, and to ascertain how far the laws of the case, and to ascertain how far the laws of the United States have been respected by the officers whose duty it was, regardless of all consequences, to be guided by them. It may be sequences, to be guided by them. It may be that the result of this trial will only act as a charter to bold navigators to continue in the . referious carrying trade notoriously conducted by men and capitalists in our Northern cities. The points in this case are worthy of notice. The law of 1819 requires that the officers and

crew of captured slavers shall be delivered to the United States Marshal for the first distric entered after the capture, and that there the trial for piracy shall take place. The question comes up then, What jurisdiction has the District Court in Boston? To this the reply will be, probably, that Captain Townsend is only ment by the Abolitionists to be just as sure to girls, supposed to be sisters, jumped overboard, that there were nine slavers which had been fitted out from Northern ports, to carry on this trust that so demoralizing a result may not take place, but we must confess that we appre-Lieut. Maffit permits four of the persons on board to go free, upon his individual responsiproceeds of the Echo and her property, provided she is declared to be a prize under the law of 1819. Certainly, the public have a very deep interest, on many and most seriou grounds, in watching the course of this affair.

THE DICKERS DIFFICULTY

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie gives, in the Philadelphia Press, a long account of the Dickens difficulty, from which we take the following facts:

In the year 1837, during the publication of the Pickwick Papers, as they are called—for the actual name of the book is "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club "-Charles Dickens married the daughter of Charles Hogarth, at that time musical critic of the London that time, Mr. Dickens was 25 years old-his

wife about twelve months his junior. his native city. For the benefit of such of our readers as are not Scottish, we inform them that the mysterious initials appended to Mr. Hogarth's name signify "Writer to the Signet," a degree of Caledonian lawyership between a counsellor or "advocate," and the ordinary attorney or solicitor. He wrote a History of that "all who understand the science speak highly of it." For our own part, we have always failed to appreciate this small volume, having found it dry and dull, heavy and pedantic. However, on the strength of it, (his profession of lawyer being wholly unprofitable,)
Mr. George Hogarth removed from Edinburgh to London, and set up as a newspaper critic In this way, though his manner is very hard, he has exhibited some judgment and great hon esty, and now, far advanced in life, is a sort of patriarch among the newspaper scribes at Lonion, chiefly remarkable, in private life, for in-

sisting on relating two or three dilapidated anedotes about Sir Walter Scott. The Persian proverb prettily says, "I am not the rose, but I have lived near it." Thus, hough Hogarth was not in any way connected with Scott, his own relations were; James Ballantyne, Scott's schoolfellow and life-friend, who transacted all his business negotiations while the authorship of Waverley was a secret, was married to George Hogarth's sister. George Hogarth was a frequent guest at his brother-in laws's table, where he often met Scott, Lockhart, Terry the actor, William Erskine the lawyer, and a few more of the select. Thus, Hoearth could have told numerous anecdotes of cott; but he only remembered three, which, with wonderful tenacity of purpose, he would relate to all listeners, curiously contriving, towards the close of each story, to forget the point of it, and expressing the hope that he

would remember it better the next time, Brought up among literary people, Miss Hogarth had almost an instinctive liking for Charles Dickens, even before he put that important question to which the fair sex so rarely pals, and produced several children, the eldest Charles Dickens and his wife appeared a happy

It was whispered, however, that Mrs. Dickens, with the thrift of Scottish nature, and indeed with a properly womanly and wifely care for the future, seriously objected, years ago, to her husband's carelessness in regard to money matters, and strongly urged him to spare now that he might have to spend hereafter-to lay by, in fact, for a rainy day. It would appear, In those days, and for a long time later,

Norwegian barque.

At about seven o'clock, the Maurice sailed for if the whole truth be known, perhaps she felt herself out of place in the haughty, condescend-

rew.

nature for very many years. The father had an income of at least \$2,000 a year, as a Gov-The operation was to be performed by which ought to have sufficed for the support o Thus, however, matters went on, begetting

turn. This competition with the titled and

noyed Mrs. Dickens, in a pecuniary sense, and,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIBERIA-FRENCH SLAVE TRADE. - Intelligence from Liberia has been received, via England, to the 15th of August. The news is favorable, and the general progress of improvement is as rapid as we could reasonably expect

It is known that the Government of Liberia for, because the passengers ran away from the ship before Captain Simon could make a demand for them, which could only be done at Monrovia, where each individual was to be examined. dressed in elegant style, with light kid gloves to ascertain whether he was a voluntary or involuntary emigrant. If the latter, then no passport would be granted. But on the capture of the Regina Ceeli, and her being brought into the port of Monrovia, the passengers all made conducting this case according to the strict letter of the law, and in permitting four sick Spaniards of the Echo to be discharged from custody, on the ground that they were danger. north, at nearly the extreme end of the Liberian territory, and they were composed entirely of native Africans, forced on board suddenly,

lars for tonnage duty and import duty on mer-chandize landed for sale within the Republic President Benson positively denies that he ever pressed Captain Simon to get emigrants from Liberia or elsewhere. On the contrary, he is entirely opposed to this system of emigration, which he says is no better than the slave trade, and he did everything in his power to obstruct it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Moscow.-No other city in the world presents so cosmopolitan an aspect. The gilded domes of Lucknow—the pagodas of China—Byzantine churches—Grecien temples—palaces in the style of Versailles—heavy inexpressive German buildings—wooden country cottages—glaring American signs—boulevards, gardens, silent lanes, roaring streets, open markets, Turkish bazaars, French cafés, German beer-cellars, and Chinese tea houses—all of which are found here, not grouped exclusively into separate cantons, but mixed and jumbled together, until Europe and Asia, the past and the present, the year taken and executed. So eager were perue as Moscow does not exist. To call it Russian would be too narrow a distinction; it suggests the world. Its position, near the imaginary line where one continent is mer-ged into the other, accounts for this. The waters of the Moskva seek an Asiatic sea, yet its nearest ports are those of central Europe. Its fibres of commerce branch eastward across the Tartar steppes to Mongolia and China; southward to Samarcand and Bokhara, to Cashmere and Persia; northward to Archangel and the Learning and Singularly constructed vessel, invented by the Messrs. Winans. It differs entirely from Polar ocean; and on the west, to all the rest of Europe. The race who founded it came from the southeast, and brought with them the minaret and the swelling Oriental dome, the love of gilding and glaring colors; its religion came from Constantinople, with the Byzantine pillar and the Greek cross; and the founder of Russian power learned his trade in the west. On every one of its thousand spires and domes glitters the crescent, surmounted by the triumphant cross. At its southern end, the Tartar muezzin calls to prayer from the roof of his nosque, while at the northern, the whistle of the locomotive announces the departure of the train for St. Peterburgh.—Bayard Taylor.

THE GREAT RIVERS OF THE WORLD .- Lieutenant Habersham, in his letters from China, Morning Chronicle, and now, we believe, holding a like relation with the Daily News. At the "Father of Waters," is not to be compared to the Yang-tse-Kiang river, to which he applies the name of the "Mother of Waters." In proof Mr. Hogarth, who thus became Dickens's of this, he compares the width and volume of father in law, had been a W. S. in Edinburgh, the two streams. The Mississippi, opposite New Orleans, is not quite 600 yards wide, with a mean depth of 100 feet, and a mean velocity of nearly 12 miles per hour. Thus a body o water 1½ miles long, 600 yards wide, and 100 feet thick, is driven into the Gulf of Mexico every hour. A little more than one hundred miles from the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang Music. Lockhart, in his Life of Scott, says (the Son of the Sea) is located the city of Ki ang Yin. The river here is 1,900 yards wide, has an average depth of 99 feet, and a mean velocity of two miles per hour. Thus we have, he remarks, a body of water two miles long, 1,900 yards wide, and 99 feet thick, hourly urged into the bosom of the Yellow Sea. Com pare this volume with the first, and it will be

found to be almost double. Were the length of the great Chinese watercourse only known, the comparison might be completed; but that cannot be until the inte rior of China is opened to the world. Its esti mated length is 3,300 miles; that of the Mississippi is 3,200 miles. Lieut. Habersham estimates that the waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang carry along in suspension the remarkable quantity of about 333 per cent. of sedimentary mat-According to this estimate, 1,986,336,000 ubic feet of mud is hourly transported to the sea by this river. It seems quite incredible, but as the earthy matter discharged by the Yang-tse-Kiang colors the waters at its mouth, giving to them the name of the Yellow Sea, beside forming immense flats, the amount must be very

arge.
The Yang-tse-Kiang, however, bears no better comparison with the Amazon, than, according to Lieut. Habersham, the Mississippi does to the Chinese river. The Amazon, which is the largest river in the world, is 1,769 miles in ength in a direct line, or, including its windings, nearly 4,000 miles; while 400 miles from the Atlantic it is more than a mile in width, and has a velocity of 31 miles per hour, and in mid-current no bottom is found with 20 fathoms or 120 feet. This noble river, with its tribu aries, is estimated to afford 50,000 miles for inland navigation.

INSINCERE CONFORMITY, -"When I was once alking," says Whiston, "with the Lord Chief Justice King, one brought up among the dissenters at Exeter, under a most religious, Christian, and learned education, we fell into a de-bate about signing Articles which we did not believe, for preferment, which he openly justified, and pleaded for it that we must not lose our usefulness for scruples. I replied, that I was sorry to hear his Lordship say so, and desired to know whether in their courts they allowed of such prevarication or not? He answered, they did not allow of it; which produced this rejoinder from me: 'Suppose God Almighty should be as just in the next world as my Lord Chief Justice is in this, where are we then?' Chief Justice is in this, where are we then?' send "lightning" messages to our friends, To which he made no answer. And to which helps to crystallize alike the diamond at the late Queen Careline added, when I told her

put in that petition into the Lord's Prayer, tween the diamond that flashes on a lady's fin-'Lead us not into temptation.'" Well might ger, and the charcoal that smuts a kitchen er the next morning, and a boat was observed Dickens, who had been lionized in the fashion | he repeat the lesson, "Exeat aula qui vole esset | maid. Sandstone and granite, limestone and |

going around the burning ship. They may able circles of London, was absurdly extrava pius;" and well may we remember that our marble, have their essential differences in crystallization. One has been formed in the labour marble, have their essential differences in crystallization. One has been formed in the labour marble, have their essential differences in crystallization. One has been formed in the labour marble, have their essential differences in crystallization. One has been formed in the labour marble, have their essential differences in crystallization. One has been formed in the labour marble, have their essential differences in crystallization. One has been formed in the labour marble, have their essential differences in crystallization.

THE COMMON SMOOTH ANEMONE. This is a capital species for an aquarium, as it will bear travelling, and is very hardy, enduring extremes of heat and cold bravely, but perishing immediately in pure fresh water. A rather remarkable circumstance connected with these creaures occurred some time ago. A gentleman and had been examining them in company with a friend. After the examination, supper was brought by an unsophisticated servant, and removed by the same individual. While the table was being cleared, the servant asked what was to be done with the anemones, and was told to put them carefully away in a jug. Now, the only jug at that time on the table was a jug may say there are tribes and races of crystals, containing porter, and into that jug the onemones were severally dropped. About a fortnight afterwards, the anemones were again called into requisition, and the jug demanded. Great was the astonishment of their owner to see the porter jug produced, and still greater low temperature, crystallizes into ice. Metals when he found the creatures were still living. slowly cooled after melting, crystallize. The They have been known to live in soap-suds for a considerable time. The Common Objects of

Douglas on Vermont.—I was born away down in Yankee land; I was born in a valley in Vermont, with the high mountains around me. I love the old green mountains and valleys of Vermont, where I was born, and where I played in my childhood. I went up to visit them seven or eight years ago, for the first time in twenty odd years. When I got there, they treated me very kindly. They invited me to the commencement of their college, placed me on the seats with their distinguished guests, and conferred upon me the degree of LL. D. in Latin, the same as they did has been charged with complicity in the affair on Old Hickory at Cambridge many years ago, of the French ship Regina Cæli, and her company of free immigrants, or, more properly speaking, slaves. Mr. Coppinger, of the Colonization Office in this city, has letters from expresident Roberts and President Benson, in which they both express indignation at the until My friends. Vermont is the most gloritruths of the French in asserting that passport them, "My friends, Vermont is the most gloriduty was received for the emigrants on board of the Regina Cæli. Not a penny was taken for passports, and none (passports) were applied very young."—Speech on the Stump in Illinois.

EVILS OF GREAT CITIES.—In cities, the soul of man grows proud. He needs at times to be sent forth, like the Assyrian monarch, into green fields, "a wondrous wretch and weedless," to eat green herbs, and be weakened and chastised by the rain shower and winter's bitter weather. Moreover, in cities there is danger of the soul's becoming wed to pleasure, and forgetful of its high vocation. There have been souls dedicated to Heaven from childhood, had and guarded by good angels as sweet seclusions for holy thoughts, and prayers, and all good purposes; wherein pious wishes dwelt like nuns, and every image was a saint; and yet in ife's vicissitudes, by the treachery of occasion, by the thronging passions of great cities, have become soiled and sinful. They resemble those convents on the river Rhine which have been changed to taverns; from whose chambers the pious inmates have long departed, and in whose cloisters the footsteps of travellers have effaced the images of buried saints, and whose walls are written over with ribaldry and names of strangers, and resound no more with holy hymns, but with revelry and loud voices .-Longfellow's Hyperion.

HIGHWAYMEN IN 1750 .- There were probably more highwaymen at this time than in any earlier period of our history. The roads were infested with discarded warriors, who, being prevented from making war on the French, now evied war on their countrymen. At noonday, in Hyde Park, and even in Piccadilly, carriages were stopped, and pistols presented at the breasts of the most fashionable people. Lady Albemarle, Miss Pelham, Mrs. Talbot, Sir Thomas Robinson, Lord Eglinton, and Herace ultitude. An extraordinary proclamation of £100 reward was issued by the Government for the apprehension of every highwayman. It was not safe to venture out after dark. Travellers were armed in broad daylight, as though they were going to battle. Life and Times of Edmund Burke.

We have had the pleasure of seeing a nove any ship ever before built in the world. length is, we believe, about one hundred and seventy feet, resembling two cones, or sugar loaves, united, tapering to points sharp almost as needles. The diameter at the thickest part is proportionate to the conic inclination. large propelling wheel, with diagonal paddles, runs in the centre at right angles, and is driven by powerful engines. We are not at liberty to give any detailed description at present of this nost singular invention and rare specimen of marine architecture. It is now nearly or quite ready to be launched from Mr. Winans's wharf, near the Ferry Bar, where visiters can see it. The inventor's hope is, that this steamer, when sailing, will make greater speed than has ever yet been attained by any vessel. Instead of iding, it will penetrate the largest waves, and pass through them, accomplishing a voyage across the Atlantic in perhaps six days or less. Mr. Winans merits great praise for his energy and enterprise in undertaking this promised triumph in steam navigation.—Baltimore Pa-

When Judge McLean was Postmaster General, he wrote the following letter to a dismissed postmaster, who inquired why he had been re-

"SIR: The allegations against you are no merous and strong, and chiefly these: That you cannot write or read; are not a safe account ant; not delivering letters when called for; de livering letters frequently to persons for whom they were not intended; fail to send letters and packages by mail in proper time; sometimes sending off the mail without putting into it any letters or packets that had been lodged at your office; reverse the destination of letters, and send them back to the place whence they came; have not sense enough to discover the error after the letters have been repeatedly returned make frequent and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded to other offices; open packages ad-dressed to other post offices; when a mail is called for by a neighboring postmaster, handing out any one, right or wrong; disobey the regulation respecting dead newspapers; appro-priate half a dozen of them to your own use for two or three years, and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper; fill up circulating library with periodical works obtained in this way; are uncouth in your be-haviour, odious to the population; heap error apon error, and avail yourself of these errors in order to supplant your employer; have been tried by the vicinage, and found wanting; and to sum up, they charge you with want of prin ciple and capacity.'

CURIOSITIES IN CRYSTALS.—The wind is from the northeast, an ashen gray sand sweeps closoverhead, the general exclamation is, "it feel like snow." Soon the flakes begin to descend at first leisurely and few; then swifter; and finally faster, faster. Before an hour, the earth is covered with a white mantle, composed of millions on millions of little crystals, each as perfect of its kind as a diamond, and each in itself, if you will only look at it, as beautiful. Take up one. It melts in your hand; it is gone. See that other, on the very top of the snow dirift, glistening, gem-like, in the sun-shine. A while ago, it was vapor floating in the sky; before that, it was a drop of sea water; to-morrow, it will be fluid again, and mingling with the ocean. Examine its shape. It like a tiny star, cut in Carrara marble. no sculptor, nor even lapidist, could ever rival it. No marble is fine enough to fabricate it. What subtle power in nature has made this snow-flake so different in appearance from the rain-drop, yet substantially the same? The very boys in a telegraph office will tell you it was magnestism. Yes! it is this as yet almos unknown agent, the motive power by which w

The whole subject of crystals is beautiful be youd imagination. It is crystallization, and

ratory of nature, by the slow deposit of matter held in solution in primeval seas; the other by particle on particle, also held in solution, arranging itself in the precision of soldiers at a review. No architect ever built more regularly than nature, when constructing even the smallest crystal. Plants and animals grow by excessive developments, increase by assimilation through chemical changes; but crystals are equally perfect in their earliest stages, and enlarge only by accretion. Yet crystals, like all other created things, die in time. Mines abound information rewith skeletons of crystals. Crystals differ in and may be ad shape, as the microscope reveals, almost as with typical shapes, exactly as of men. Crystallization is found through all nature

There is not a substance which, when allowed the free movement of its particles, does not exhibit a tendency to crystallize. Water, at a gases, evanescent as they may seem, may be made so artificially cold as to crystallize. Our children eat crystallized sugar, under the name of rock candy, and we ourselves use it in the loaf, crystallized in another form. What is glass but a crystal? The sizes of crystals vary infinitely. There are crystals too small to be recognised, except under a microscpe; and there is one in Milan, weighing nearly nine hundred pounds. The White Mountains of New Hampshire are a vast aggregation of crystals. The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky is an enormous museum of crystals. As yet, however, with all our knowledge, we are comparatively ignorant of the laws of crystallization, Under them, we see atom arrange itself by atom, in mystic myriad forms; we discover, also, that not only magnetism, but light and heat, exercise an influence in crystallization; but there our information substantially stops. The sci ence of crystallization is almost a seale book. Its mightiest curiosities still lie, like virgin islands in the Pacific, before the day of Cook, awaiting the skill and perseverance of some fortunate explorer.

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